

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON URBAN TERRAIN

(BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE)

Subcourse Number IN0759

Edition B

**United States Army Infantry School
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-5593**

5 Credit Hours

SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you to identify and understand how to conduct troop leading procedures for an operation, prepare and issue an oral platoon offensive operation order, issue a warning order, control mounted M2 Bradley platoon formations, control dismounted Bradley platoon formations, control movement through urbanized terrain, organize a platoon for the attack on a building, prepare and issue an oral squad operation order, organize a squad for the attack on a building, secure a building with an M2 Bradley squad, consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad, prepare and issue an oral platoon defensive operation order, conduct defensive military operations on urban terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon, direct M2 Bradley platoon fires in the defense, prepare building(s) for a platoon defensive position, and insure operational security of an M2 Bradley platoon.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASKS: This subcourse is designed to teach, conduct troop leading procedures for an operation, prepare and issue an oral platoon offensive operation order, issue a warning order, control mounted M2 Bradley platoon formations, control dismounted Bradley platoon formations, control movement through urbanized terrain, organize a platoon for the attack on a building, prepare and issue an oral squad operation order, organize a squad for the attack on a building, secure a building with an M2 Bradley squad, consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad, prepare and issue an oral platoon defensive operation order, conduct defensive military operations on urban terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon, direct M2 Bradley platoon fires in the defense, prepare building(s) for a platoon defensive position, and insure operational security of an M2 Bradley platoon.

CONDITIONS: Given the subcourse material, a combat (training) scenario, and extracts, as applicable, the student will complete the examination at the end of this

subcourse.

STANDARD: The student will successfully answer 70% of the questions for a multiple-choice based examination for subcourse IN0759 by teaching how to conduct troop leading procedures for an operation, prepare and issue an oral platoon offensive operation order, issue a warning order, control mounted M2 Bradley platoon formations, control dismounted Bradley platoon formations, control movement through urbanized terrain, organize a platoon for the attack on a building, prepare and issue an oral squad operation order, organize a squad for the attack on a building, secure a building, secure a building with an M2 Bradley squad, consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad, prepare and issue an oral platoon defensive operation order, conduct defensive military operations on urban terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon, direct M2 Bradley platoon fires in the defense, prepare building(s) for a platoon defensive position, and insure operational security of an M2 Bradley platoon.

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LESSON ONE

M2 BRADLEY LEADER, TACTICAL CONTROL AND OPERATIONS (PLATOON/SQUAD) (MOUT)

SOLDIER'S MANUAL TASKS:

- 071-326-3049 Conduct troop leading procedures for an operation.
- 071-326-5625 Prepare and issue an oral platoon offensive operation order.
- 071-326-5503 Issue a warning order.
- 071-326-5911 Control mounted M2 Bradley platoon formations.
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- 071-326-0573 Control movement through urbanized terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon.
- 071-326-0547 Organize a platoon for the attack on a building in urban terrain.
- 071-326-5914 Consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley platoon.
- 071-326-3060 Consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad.

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to identify and understand the M2 Bradley leader, how to conduct troop leading procedures, prepare and issue oral platoon offensive operation order, issue a warning order, control mounted M2 Bradley platoon formations, control movement through urbanized terrain, and organize a platoon attack on a building in urban terrain.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Identify and understand the M2 Bradley leader, tactical control and operations (platoon/squad) (MOUT).

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a combat (training) scenario, the student will complete the practice exercise at the end of this lesson.

STANDARD: The student will demonstrate his comprehension and knowledge of the task by identifying and understanding the M2 Bradley leader, tactical control, and operations (platoon/squad) (MOUT).

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication: STP 7-11M30/40

INTRODUCTION

In this lesson, you will study the conduct of troop leading procedures for an operation. As part of the process, you will study the preparation and issuance of the oral operation order for an offensive operation, and issuing a warning order. You will also study control of mounted and dismounted M2 Bradley platoon formations, control movement through urbanized terrain and organizing for the attack on a building in urban terrain with the M2 Bradley platoon. Later in another lesson, you will study defense and the M2 Bradley (MOUT) and the squad mission.

PART A - CONDUCTING TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES FOR AN OPERATION

1. Conducting Troop Leading Procedures for an Operation. The process which you, the leader, follow in receiving a mission, planning the mission, and then executing the mission is called the troop leading procedure (TLP). It begins when you are alerted for a mission and starts over again for each mission; it never ends. The troop leading procedure is a continuous process whose steps must all be completed to insure the success of your mission. Although each individual step is important, the exact order of their completion must remain flexible. In accomplishing the TLP, only you can determine the best order of completion. Circumstances unique to each combat situation will determine the exact order each step is completed. In accomplishing the TLP, you must remain flexible and ready to act at a moments notice. You must fully understand the tactics to be employed by your leaders and be able to adapt to a constantly changing battlefield. The TLP describes the process you must use to accomplish the mission. TLP requires time to complete. If time were unlimited, you could accomplish each step in great detail and be perfectly prepared for each mission. However, the battlefield seldom allows the luxury of unlimited time. As time is reduced, you must increasingly depend upon previous training/drills, and unit standard operating procedures (SOPs). Regardless of time, cover all the steps, even if only in abbreviated form to be sure that nothing is forgotten and that your personnel understand the mission and prepare for it.

- a. **STEP 1: RECEIVE THE MISSION.** You may receive the mission as a warning order, operation order (OPORD), or fragmentary order (FRAGO). It may be verbal, written, or both. First instructions are usually in the form of a warning order. Upon receipt, analyze your mission and plan the use of available time. Often, the most critical resource you have to prepare a new mission is TIME, especially daylight hours. Make up a time schedule to effectively use available time. Take no more than one third of the available time and leave the rest for squad preparation. Starting with the time you must have your men, mission ready, work backwards, allowing your men enough time to complete each task. This procedure is called reverse planning.
- b. **STEP 2: ISSUE A WARNING ORDER.** Initial instructions are usually given in a warning order. In a WARNING ORDER, a leader gives enough information to his unit to start preparing for the operation. Issue a **WARNING ORDER** to your platoon sergeant, squad leaders, and forward observer. Do so as soon as possible after you've received a warning order from your commander, analyzed the mission, and planned available time. Tell your men what the mission is, when it is to take place, what initial preparations they should make, and when you plan to issue your detailed order.
- c. **STEP 3: MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN.** Based on **MISSION, ENEMY, TERRAIN, TROOPS, AND TIME (METT-T)**, make your tentative plan. If you already know the mission and terrain, you can make a quick decision about how your unit can accomplish its mission. This is a tentative plan that you may change if necessary when you go through the remaining steps. It gives you a starting point for coordination, reconnaissance, reorganization, and movement.

- d. STEP 4: INITIATE THE NECESSARY MOVEMENT. This step more often applies to platoons than to squads; rarely does a squad move any distance independently from the platoon. Frequently, the company commander will get the platoon leaders together, take them to a position overlooking the area in which they will operate, and issue the order. Rather than let the company sit around waiting for its leaders to return, he may order the platoons to start moving toward the new location. When this happens, the platoon leaders need to have someone who can take the movement instructions back to their platoons and start them moving while the platoon leaders reconnoiter. As the platoon sergeant usually stays with the platoon when the platoon leader leaves, the assistant platoon sergeant can go with the platoon leader and take his instructions to the platoon.
- e. STEP 5: CONDUCT RECONNAISSANCE. Reconnaissance (recon) is continuous throughout the TLP. This includes both map and ground reconnaissance. To make the best use of your men and weapons, you must see and evaluate the terrain on which they will fight. There will be times when you can only make a map reconnaissance but if you have the time and you have the first four steps in hand, get out and see the terrain. Give a recon objective to each squad leader or soldier who goes with you. You and the squad leader(s) whom you have designated as assault leader(s) should confirm enemy location, to include troop and weapons emplacement. You would also finalize your assault positions. Task one squad leader to confirm the locations that you had planned for the supporting machine guns. By accomplishing an effective reconnaissance, you can confirm your tentative plan or modify it to take advantage of your weapons and to provide for maximum protection for your troops. If you can see only part of the terrain, then make your detailed plan only for that part.
- f. STEP 6: COMPLETE THE PLAN. Based on the reconnaissance, complete your plan for the operation. In an attack, you must decide how the platoon elements are to move and how to seize the objective. In a defense, you would decide where to place the weapons and how to tie the defense together. During Step 6, detailed coordination takes place with your commander, as well as units to your left, right, and rear. Whether modified from the original plan or not you will certainly add more detail.
- g. STEP 7: ISSUE THE COMPLETE ORDER. A platoon or squad operation order (OPORD) is issued verbally. For an attack, you should give your order from a point where the squad leaders can see the objective. If you cannot get in a position to view the area, give the order using a terrain model or sketch. In a defense, try to give the order on the ground where the troops will defend. Use either a terrain model or sketch to help explain the order. All leaders in the platoon must make sure that all their men know the plan.
- h. STEP 8: SUPERVISE AND REFINE. After the OPORD is issued, you must supervise to make sure that your men are making the necessary preparations to get the job done. Are they drawing the right equipment? Is maintenance being performed on the carriers? Are weapons ready? If you assigned special tasks, are

they being accomplished? Squad leaders should issue verbal OPORD's to their troops. Once the operation has begun, you must see that the plan is followed and be prepared to refine your plan as the situation develops. You must continually supervise and refine throughout the operation.

PART B - THE ORAL PLATOON OFFENSIVE OPERATION ORDER

1. As a platoon leader, you must develop a clear and concise oral platoon order for the attack and issue it to your squad leaders. In issuing the order, make sure the squad leaders understand their mission and the specific coordinating instructions that apply to them. At a minimum, the order must contain the following items, properly placed in the fiveparagraph format:

- a. Enemy and friendly situation.
- b. The mission of the platoon/squad.
- c. The tactical plan to accomplish the mission.
- d. Consolidation instructions.
- e. The location of the platoon leader during the attack.
- f. The location of the carrier element (mech) during the attack or when the attack is conducted dismounted.
- g. Signal instructions.

2. Prepare and Issue an Oral Platoon Offensive Operation Order. The platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader is responsible for keeping the men informed through the squad leaders. A primary way of doing that is through the platoon order. Generally, the platoon order will be based on the operation order given by the company commander. The platoon order must be altered to delete information that does not concern the platoon and add sufficient detail to allow planning by the squad leaders. The oral platoon order should follow the same basic five-paragraph format used in the company order. That five-paragraph format is shown in the following paragraphs with a brief outline of what is included in each paragraph.

1. SITUATION: This paragraph contains all available information concerning the enemy and friendly situations.

- a. Enemy forces: Any available information, such as strength, weaknesses, probable courses of action, weather, and terrain.
- b. Friendly forces: All available information concerning the missions of the next higher and adjacent forces.
- c. Attachments and detachments: Information concerning all units that have been attached to or detached from the platoon.

2. MISSION: A clear, concise statement of the task that must be accomplished by the platoon (who, what, when, where, and why).

3. EXECUTION: Contains the mission for each rifle squad and attached element (if any). This paragraph also contains special instructions that apply to a specific squad or to the platoon as a whole, and the plan for fire support.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT: Administrative details, to include plans for ammunition, rations, resupply, and casualty evacuation.
 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL: Communications instructions, to include visual signals, radio frequencies and callsigns, and the platoon leader's and company commander's location during the operation.
3. The platoon leader must look for items in the company order that must be altered to fit the platoon's mission. For example, assume that paragraphs 2 and 3 of the company order are given as:
- "2. MISSION: Company A attacks 240600 May to seize Hill 492 and Hill 475 and continues the attack, on order, to seize Hill 510."
- "3. EXECUTION: 2d Platoon makes the main attack on the right to seize Objective 1 and, on order, Objective 3."
- a. The 2d Platoon leader (acting) of an infantry platoon might alter those paragraphs as follows:

"2. MISSION: 2d Platoon attacks 240600 May to seize Hill 492 and, on order, Hill 475."

"3. EXECUTION: 2d Squad leader, your squad will be fire support base for the platoon. You will establish your base-of-fire from that ridgeline at coordinates FL123456. Commence firing on my order. 1st Squad leader, your squad will attack to seize ..."
 - b. The 2d Platoon leader (acting) of a mechanized (M113) platoon might alter those paragraphs as follows:

"2. MISSION: The 2d Platoon attacks 240600 May to seize Hill 492 and, on order, Hill 475. The APCs will support the platoon with their .50 caliber machine guns from the ridgeline at coordinates FL123456."
 - c. The 2d Platoon leader (acting) of a BIFV platoon might alter paragraphs 2 and 3 as follows:

"2. MISSION: 2d Platoon attacks mounted unless forced to dismount. When forced to dismount, the fighting vehicle element will establish a base-of-fire from the ridgeline at coordinates FL123456. The close combat elements will then attack to seize ..."

"3. EXECUTION . . ."
4. Paragraph 1 of the platoon order should contain the mission of the company that was stated in paragraph 2 of the company order. Paragraph 4 and 5 will be similar to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the

company order, but narrowed down to apply only to the platoon. For example, if paragraph 4 of the company order gives the location of the battalion field trains, the platoon order will probably not contain that information because it does not directly affect the squads. The responsibility of the platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader is to give the men the information that pertains to them. The five-paragraph order format should be used as a checklist to prevent omitting important information. It is not all-inclusive, however, and may be modified as necessary.

5. Whenever possible, the platoon leader should give the order to the squad leaders from a vantage point on or near the ground to be attacked. From such a point, it is possible to orient the squad leaders by pointing out important terrain features. However, many times this will not be possible, and the platoon leader will have to sketch the terrain on the ground. Terrain models are easy to construct, and they allow the leader to relate his order to terrain features.

PART C - ISSUING A WARNING ORDER

1. Warning orders are used to give subordinate units advance notice of a contemplated action so that they may have time to make the necessary preparations. They are usually brief, oral or written messages. The platoon leader issues his warning order to the squad leaders, platoon sergeant, and forward observer. Each squad leader issues his warning order to his entire squad.

2. As a minimum, the warning order should include the following:

- a. The mission should be a clear, concise statement of the task to be accomplished by the squad or platoon.
- b. The time the operation or action is to take place.
- c. Any specific instructions or special equipment and material required for the mission.
- d. The time and place for issuance of the complete order and who is to attend.

3. The following are examples of warning orders that would be made by the platoon leader and the squad leaders of his squad:

- a. A platoon warning order might look something like this:

Our mission is to attack the town of Hicks at 1830. The enemy has some good positions in the buildings. There may also be enemy tanks in the town. Draw six grenades for each man, and one LAW per man. Each squad will carry 10 blocks of C4, 10 nonelectric blasting caps, 10 fuse lighters, 100 feet of detonating cord, and 10 feet of fuse. The platoon sergeant will tell you where and when you can pick it up. Let me know by 1330 if you have any problems with radios or weapons. Meet me back here at 1405. At that time, we will move up to the ridge, overlooking the town, where I will give the complete order.

- b. After hearing the platoon leader's warning order, each squad leader gives his squad a warning order like this:

Our mission is to attack the town of Hicks at 1830 as part of the platoon. The enemy has well prepared positions in the buildings and probably has tanks with him. Each man will carry six grenades and one LAW in addition to the standard load for rifles and grenade launchers. Sergeant Evans, your team will handle our demolitions: Draw 10 blocks of C4, 10 nonelectric blasting caps, 10 fuse lighters, 100 feet

of detonating cord, and 10 feet of fuse. Make sure you test burn the fuse. Private Smith, carry a climbing rope and a rappelling hook. The platoon sergeant will be here in 20 minutes to tell us where and when we can pick up our ammunition and equipment. I'm leaving now to get the platoon order; Sergeant Jones is in charge until I get back. We will meet here at 1515 for the OPORD.

PART D - CONTROL MOUNTED M2 BRADLEY PLATOON FORMATIONS

1. There are five basic formations for movement. They are the column, line, echelon, vee, and wedge. These formations are an aid to command and control; they are not straitjackets. The specific shape of the platoon formation is determined primarily by the mission, enemy situation, and terrain. The formation in which it is traveling prescribes its form only in a general way.

- a. Column. You would select the column formation for road marches, for movement during limited visibility, and when passing through defiles or thick woods. An example of a mounted column formation is shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

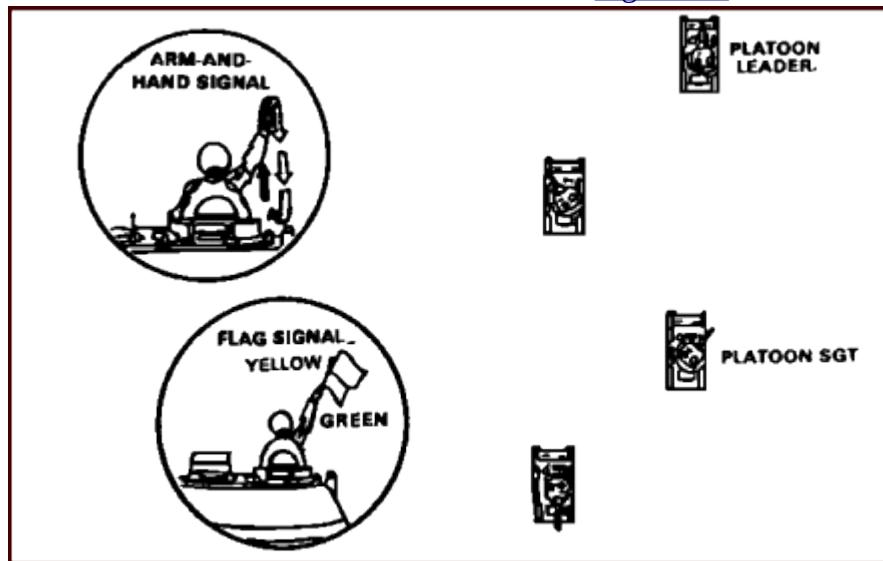


Figure 1-1. The Column Formation.

- b. Line. You would select line formation when assaulting an objective, crossing open areas, leaving a woodline, or emerging from smoke. You would use this formation to cross an objective rapidly with maximum fire to the front. This formation lacks depth when compared to the column or wedge formations. An example of such a mounted line formation is shown in [Figure 1-2](#).

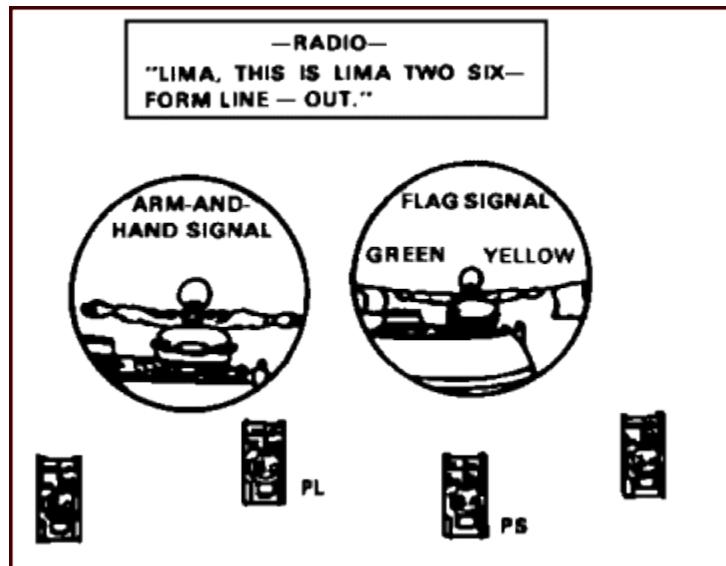


Figure 1-2. The Line Formation.

When desiring to protect a flank without changing the entire platoon formation, have two M2's stay on line while two M2's fall back in echelon to guard the right (left) flank. An example of such a formation is shown in [Figure 1-3](#).

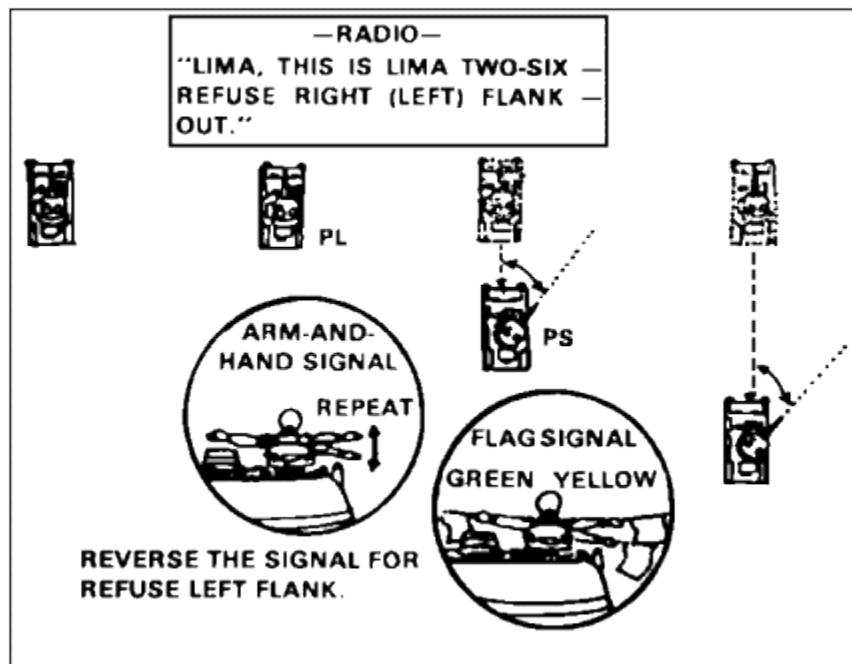


Figure 1-3. Modified Line Formation.

- c. Echelon. You would select echelon formation when it is necessary to cover an exposed flank. An example of an echelon formation is shown in [Figure 1-4](#).

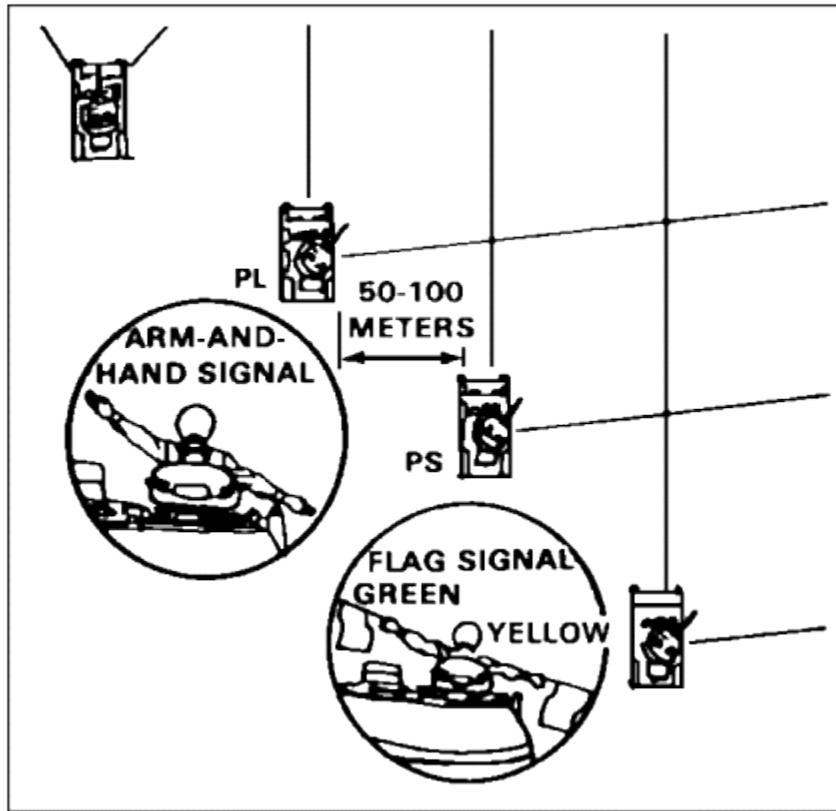


Figure 1-4. The Echelon Formation.

- d. Vee. You would select the vee formation if the platoon leader requires firepower to the front and flanks. This formation can be utilized when the enemy situation is vague and the platoon leader must cover two likely locations. An example of a vee formation is shown in [Figure 1-5](#)

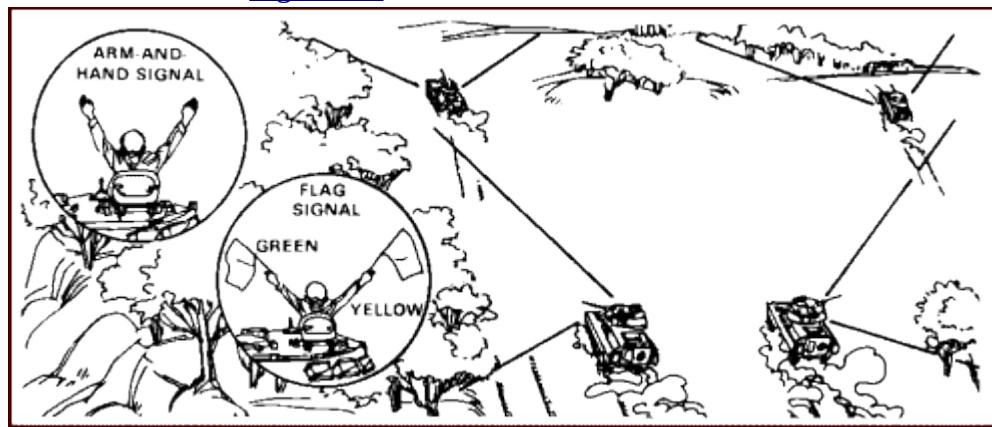


Figure 1-5. The Vee Formation.

- e. Wedge. You would select the wedge formation when the enemy situation is vague. This formation provides excellent fire to the front end and good fire to each flank. It also allows control of the M2's and rapid deployment into other formations. Shift the wedge to make it heavy to the right or left by dropping one of the lead M2's back. Then direct the trailing M2 (right or left) to key on the adjacent M2. Such a formation is shown in [Figure 1-6](#).

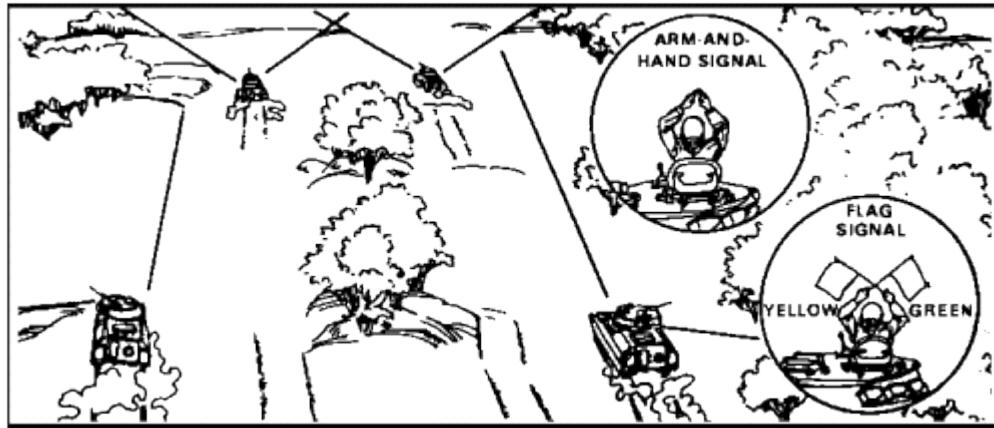


Figure 1-6. The Wedge Formation.

NOTE: Although the visual signal depicted in [Figure 1-6](#) conforms to doctrine, it is not suitable. The configuration of the M2 turret makes it difficult for other track commanders to see the signal. An alternative, established by SOP, is to extend the arms upward at a 45-degree angle.

2. There are three basic stationary formations: herringbone, laager, and maintenance.

- a. Herringbone. When traveling in a column formation, select the herringbone formation to disperse the platoon. You should use this formation during an air attack or when the platoon must stop during movement. The M2's should be repositioned, as necessary, to take advantage of the best cover, concealment, and fields of fire as time permits. Direct dismount teams to establish the security during limited visibility or when the halt is more than temporary. Normally, this formation is executed without a radio command. The herringbone formation is shown in [Figure 1-7](#).

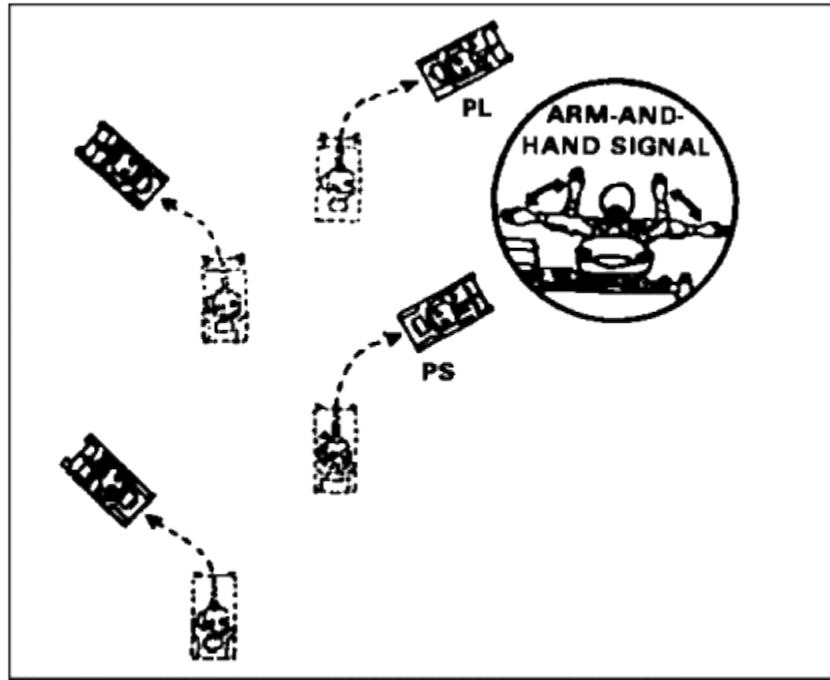


Figure 1-7. The Herringbone Formation.

- b. Laager. You would select the coil or laager formation for tactical refueling and resupply. Do not use it for long periods during daylight, because it presents a lucrative target. Post security elements, to include airguards and dismount teams, and insure the M2 turrets are manned. There are two methods to form a laager.
 - (1) When visibility is limited, form the coil by leading the platoon in a circle. When the circle is completed, all M2's stop, turn 90 degrees outward, and post security.
 - (2) The second laager method is accomplished by quickly moving the M2 into position, and stopping. The other vehicles move directly to their assigned position according to the platoon's SOP, seek cover and concealment, and post security. This technique is used during daylight or whenever speed is required.

[Figure 1-8](#) demonstrates the laager formation.

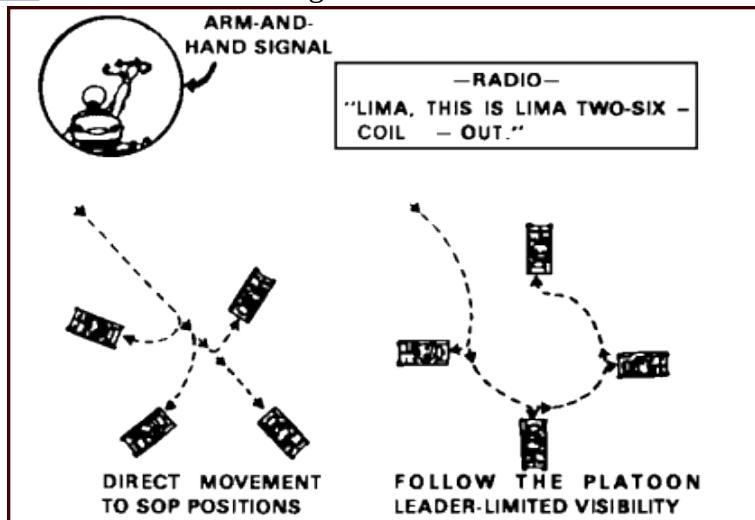


Figure 1-8. The Laager Formation.

- c. Maintenance. The maintenance formation is not intended for use in a tactical situation. It may be used for conducting maintenance training. Have the M2's face each other, with trim vanes down (providing a workbench). Because all the M2's are facing toward the center of the formation, supervision of personnel and issuing of orders is simpler. An example of this formation is shown in [Figure 1-9](#).

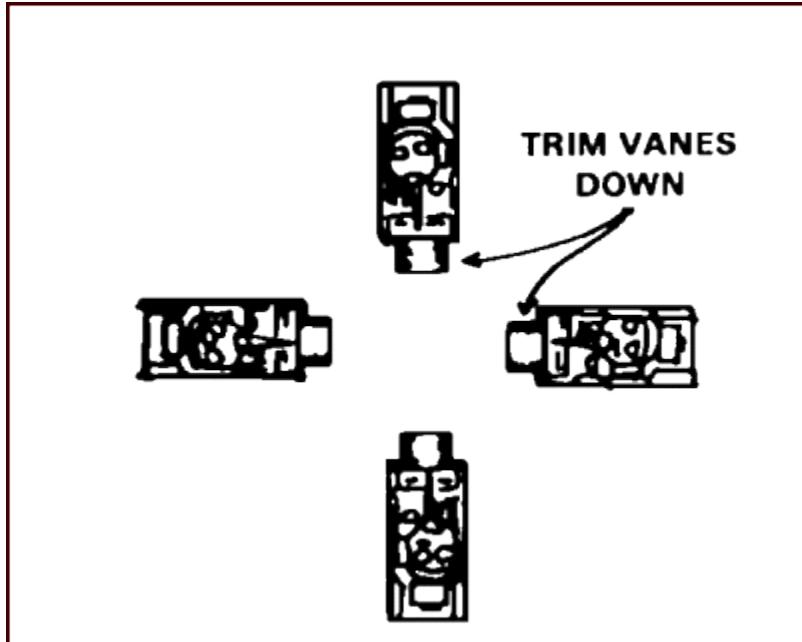


Figure 1-9. The Platoon Maintenance Formation.

PART E - CONTROL OF DISMOUNTED M2 BRADLEY PLATOON FORMATIONS

1. As the leader of a dismount element moving in a tactical situation, the selection of the correct formation is critical to mission success. Employ the correct movement technique based on the mission and the likelihood of contact. When choosing a formation, you should select one that:
 - a. Provides security (as directed by the tactical situation).
 - b. Allows the fighting vehicle element to support the dismount element whenever possible.
 - c. Disperses dismount teams.
 - d. Provides a position from which maximum firepower can be placed on a known enemy position without jeopardizing security.
2. Employment of the correct movement. There are three basic formations for the dismount element: the column, the line, and the wedge.
 - a. Column. The column is the primary movement formation for the dismount element. It has good dispersion in depth and makes control easier. It provides limited fire to the front but a high volume of fire to the flanks. The lead dismount team is usually designated as the base team. The other dismount teams guide on the base team. [Figure 1-10](#) shows a dismount element column.

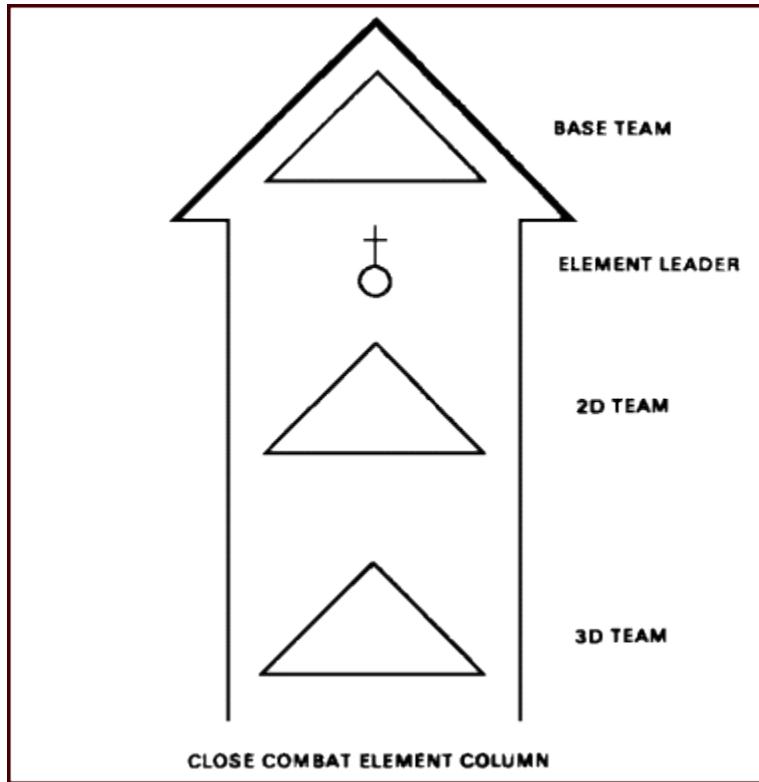


Figure 1-10. Dismount Element Column.

- b. Line. You would select the dismount element line to assault an objective, and designate the base dismount team. In this formation, the dismount element can deliver maximum fire to the front but little to the flanks. [Figure 1-11](#) shows a dismount element line formation

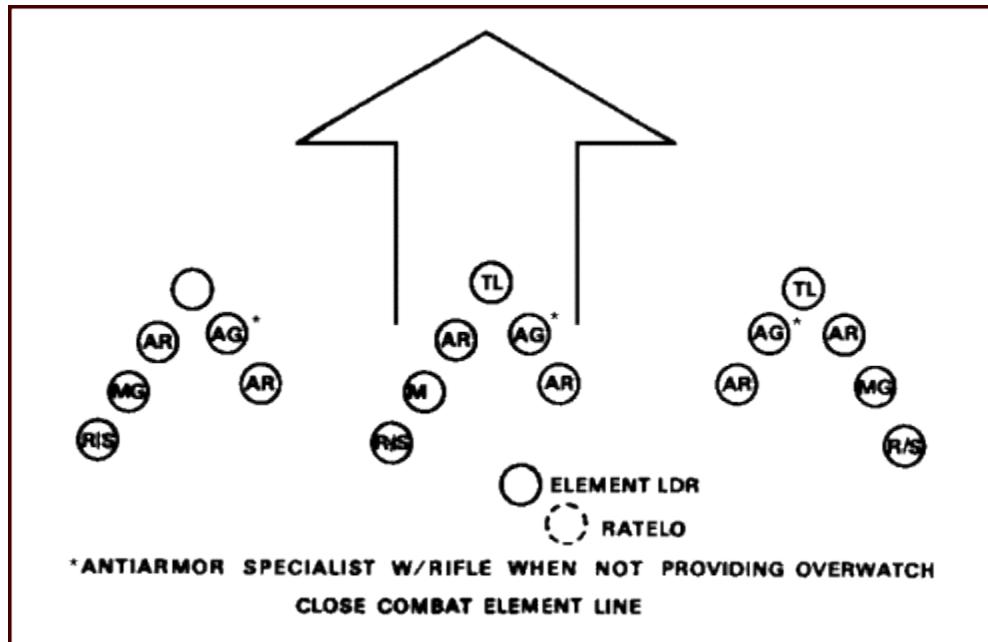


Figure 1-11. Dismount Element Line.

- c. Wedge. Use the wedge formation when the situation is vague. This formation allows a large volume of fire to the front and to both flanks. It will usually insure that, on contact with the enemy, at least one dismount team will be free to maneuver. [Figure 1-12](#) shows a dismount element wedge formation.

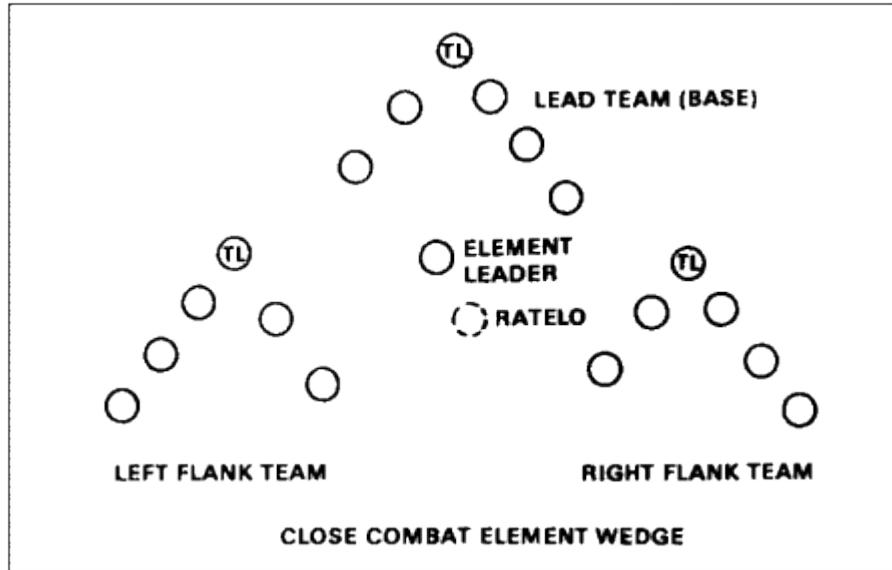


Figure 1-12. Dismount Element Wedge.

Although the formations discussed are shown as discrete formations, actual formations may consist of variations or even combinations of each. The choice will be up to you based on the situation and your professional judgment.

3. Movement Techniques. The selection of movement techniques are based on the likelihood of contact. Use of the formations is not fixed or rigid. Distances between dismount teams vary based on the terrain and visibility. As the terrain becomes more rugged, as vegetation becomes more dense, or if visibility is reduced, the distance between the dismount teams is reduced. The following are examples of contact versus movement technique:

LIKELIHOOD OF CONTACT	MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE
Not likely	Traveling
Possible	Traveling overwatch
Expected	Bounding overwatch

- a. Traveling. Use the traveling technique when speed is important and contact with the enemy is not likely. The dismount element's formation is adjusted to fit the situation. The dismount team leaders (squad leaders or assistant squad leaders) normally move at the head of their teams so they have better control and can see the platoon leader or platoon sergeant. The fighting vehicle element should be in position to support the dismount element, when possible. An example of this formation is shown in [Figure 1-13](#).

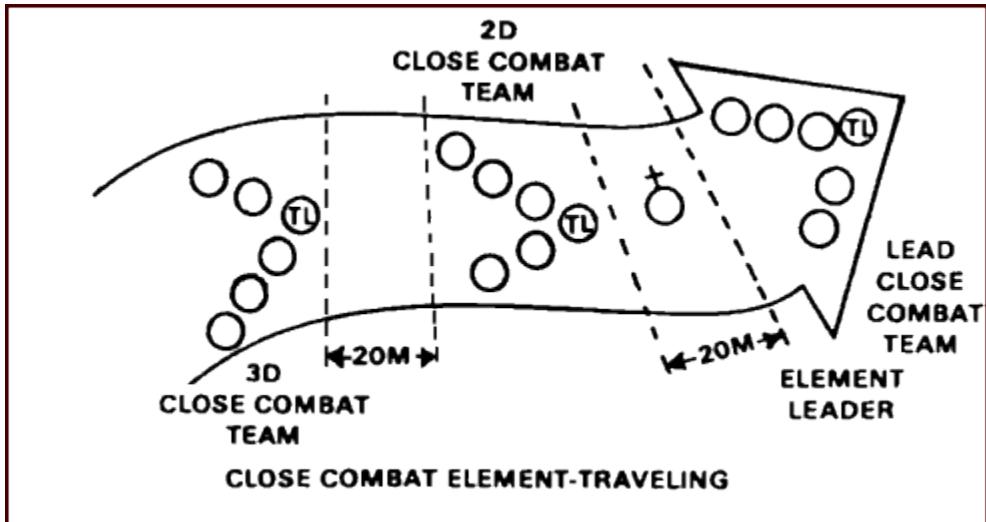


Figure 1-13. Dismount Element Traveling.

- b. Traveling Overwatch. Use the traveling overwatch technique when enemy contact is possible, but not expected. Use caution, but move quickly. This technique provides more time and distance in which to react if the lead force runs into enemy fire. The dismount element normally uses a column or wedge formation. The lead dismount team tries to move a least 50 meters, and preferably 100 meters or more, in front of the rest of the platoon dismount element. The fighting vehicle element may be even farther to the rear or to a flank but should be in position to overwatch the dismount element, particularly the lead dismount team.
- c. Bounding Overwatch. Use the bounding overwatch technique when contact is expected and the terrain will not permit mounted movement, or when the dismount element is separated from the fighting vehicle element. This is the most deliberate and cautious of the movement techniques. The platoon leader directs the overwatching force to cover the progress of the bounding force from a covered, concealed position offering observation and fields of fire against likely enemy positions. The overwatching force must be able to immediately support the bounding force by providing suppression of fire and maneuver if the bounding force makes contact. The bounding force moves forward to a preselected position covered by the overwatching force. It secures the new position so that the overwatching force can then move forward. The length of each bound is tied to the observation, fields of fire, and range of weapons of the overwatching force. An example of this movement technique is shown in [Figure 1-14](#).

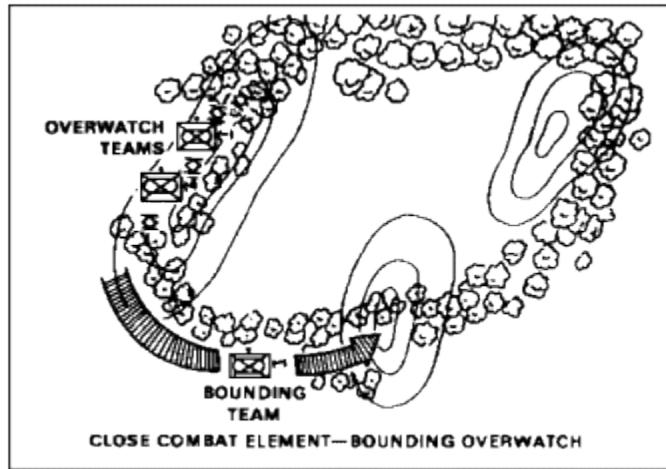


Figure 1-14. Dismount Element Bounding Overwatch.

PART F- CONTROL OF MOVEMENT THROUGH URBANIZED TERRAIN WITH AN M2 BRADLEY PLATOON

Movement Techniques on Urban Terrain. The same general platoon and squad movement techniques used on other terrain are also used on urban terrain.

- a. Traveling Overwatch. Use traveling overwatch when moving toward an urban area and contact is possible. Upon entering the urban area, dismount teams should be deployed, and the platoon should move using bounding overwatch. Dismount teams should move alongside and through buildings, avoiding open areas whenever possible. When moving down streets, dismount teams should be staggered on alternate sides of a street.
- b. Defense against ground level positions along a street. Assign two or three men to observe the upper floors of the buildings on the opposite side of the street. Fighting vehicle teams, overwatching the movement of the dismount teams, also travel staggered on alternate sides of the street. An example of this formation is shown in [Figure 1-15](#).

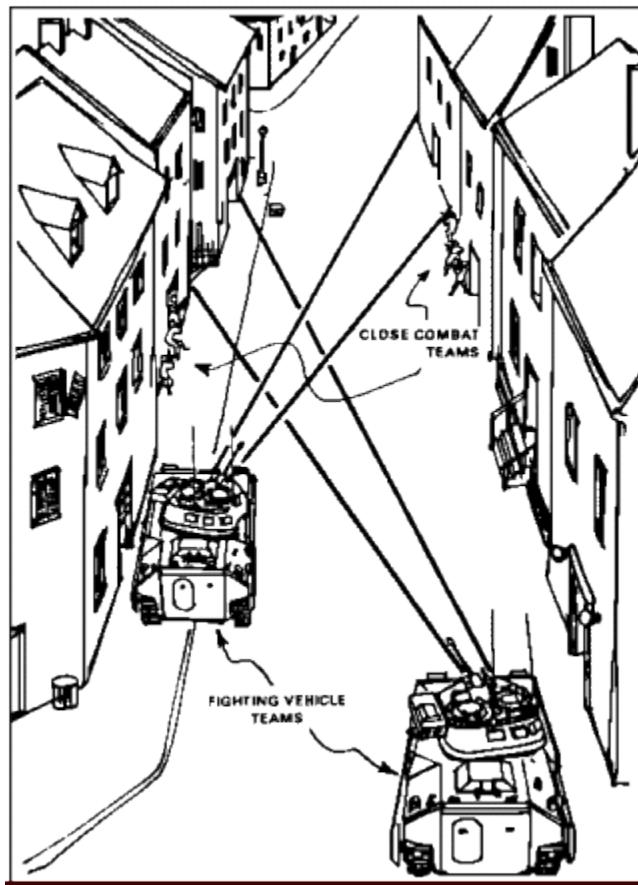


Figure 1-15. Cover for Dismount Teams.

- c. M2 Direct Fire Support. Use the M2 to provide direct fire support for the dismount teams. Have the fighting vehicle teams move behind the dismount teams and move up to engage targets located by the dismount teams as shown in [Figure 1-16](#).

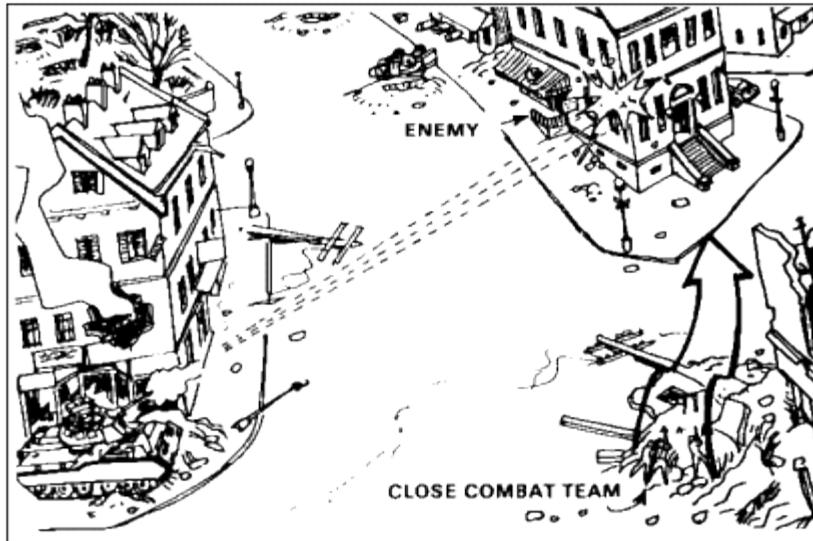


Figure 1-16. Fire Support for Dismount Teams.

- d. Use of Fighting Vehicle Teams. Use the fighting vehicle teams to:
 - (1) Destroy enemy positions within a building with the direct fire of the 25-mm

automatic gun (using armor-piercing discarding sabot [APDS] ammunition) and the 7.62-mm coax machine gun (when the building is constructed of light material).

- (2) Suppress enemy gunners within the objective building and adjacent structures as described in [Figure 1-17](#).



Figure 1-17. Suppression by Fire.

- (3) Breach walls en route to and in the objective structure. This is best accomplished with the 25mm automatic gun, using a spiral firing pattern as shown in [Figure 1-18](#).

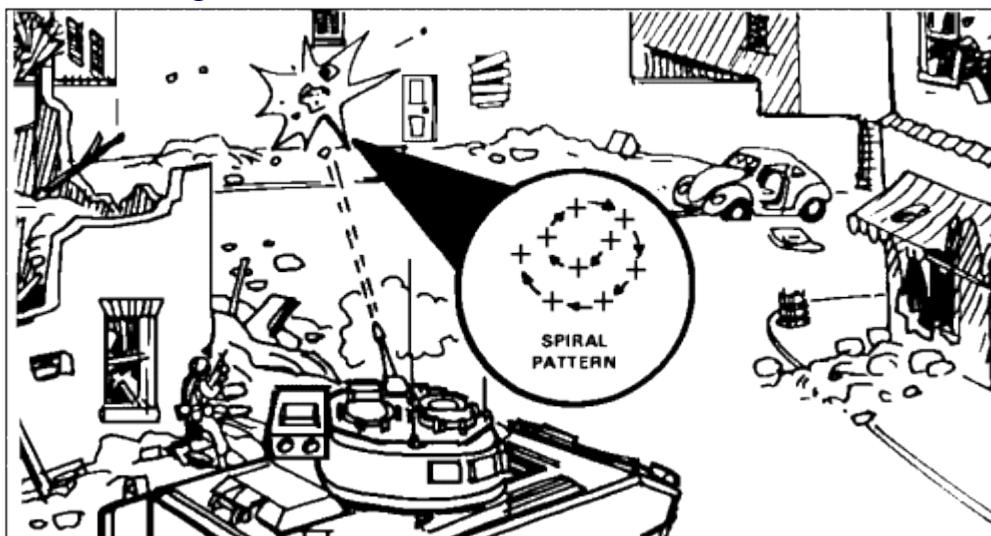


Figure 1-18. Spiral Firing Pattern.

- e. Use of the 25-mm Automatic Gun. Use the 25-mm automatic gun, as it is the most effective weapon on the M2, while fighting on urban terrain. The use of the 25-mm automatic gun in support of dismount teams requires the following safety considerations:
 - (1) High explosive 25-mm rounds arm 10 meters from the automatic gun and explode on contact.

- (2) APDS rounds discard plastic sabots to the front of the automatic gun when fired. Because of this hazard, a 175-meter safety fan is required in front of the 25-mm automatic gun.
- (3) When possible, the dismount teams should stay away from the front of the 25-mm automatic gun so that it may be fired as required.
- f. Use of Vehicle Smoke Screen Generators. The smoke generators on the M2 can be used effectively to cover the movement of dismount teams in the urban environment as described in [Figure 1-19](#). When using the smoke generators on urban terrain, be aware that wind currents around and between buildings can be tricky and care must be exercised.

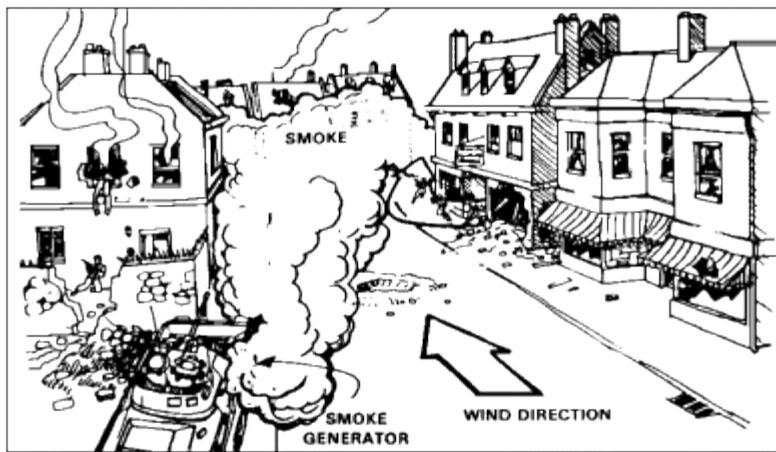


Figure 1-19. Smoke Screens Dismount Team Movement.

PART G - ORGANIZE A PLATOON FOR THE ATTACK ON A BUILDING IN URBAN TERRAIN

1. Organizing the Rifle Platoon into Two Forces. In organizing a platoon for an attack on a building, you will divide your unit into two forces; an assault force and a support force. The composition of the support force or the assault force will vary according to the situation and the platoon's mission.

- a. The Assault Force. The assault force will normally consist of two rifle squads (+ or -) carrying only the fighting-load components of their load-carrying equipment, with a maximum load of ammunition, extra hand grenades, and LAWs. The platoon leader or acting platoon leader will move with the assault elements. Once the assault force enters its assigned building, it splits into smaller assault/support teams to search and secure the building. This action provides a support/securing team for the assault force inside the building.
- b. The Support Force. The support force will consist of the platoon sergeant and the remaining squad (+ or -) carrying only the fighting-load components of their load-carrying equipment, with a maximum load of ammunition and hand grenades. In addition, the squad will have two machine guns, three Dragons or LAWs, and flame weapons

2. Designation of Additional or Special Weapons. The following will dictate when a platoon will have additional or nonorganic weapons attached:

- a. The platoon's mission.
- b. The number of troops and types of weapons it has to cover its sector of fire.
- c. Whether the platoon is expected to be attacked by enemy armor vehicles.
- d. Whether the platoon's position offers good fields of fire against distant enemy targets.

3. Assignment of Responsibilities to the Support and Assault Forces.

- a. The support force will:
 - (1) Occupy an overwatch position to support the assault force.
 - (2) Isolate the objective or building to prevent the enemy from resupplying, reinforcing, or escaping.
 - (3) Adjust indirect fire to suppress enemy fire.
- b. The assault force will:
 - (1) Assault a building to enter and seize a foothold.
 - (2) Search and clear the building room by room.
 - (3) Mark all searched and cleared rooms.

PART H - CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE AN M2 BRADLEY PLATOON

Consolidation and Reorganization of an M2 Bradley Platoon on the Offense. The platoon leader must plan the required reorganization and consolidation of the objective and include the plan in his attack order to the squad leaders. The plan is tentative and flexible and may be changed as the situation requires, but it must be complete and in as much detail as possible.

- a. Consolidation. Consolidation is the organizing and strengthening of a newly captured position to secure it against counterattack. The plan for consolidation includes areas of responsibility for the squads and the positions and mission for each M2 and any organic or attached crew-served weapons
 - (1) Upon seizure of the objective, initial emphasis is on a hasty defensive posture to prevent a successful enemy counterattack. You must immediately send out two-man security elements to observe along the most likely avenues of enemy approach. Their primary purpose is to provide early warning.
 - (2) The objective may be consolidated using either the terrain or clock method.
 - (a) Terrain Method. With the terrain method, designate a certain section of the objective for each squad to occupy using specific terrain features (for example, trees, rocks, etc.). This method may also be based on avenues of approach if that is more appropriate.
 - (b) Clock Method. With the clock method, assign each squad a portion of the

objective by designating the direction of attack as 12 o'clock. Then assign each squad a portion of the clock. For example, "1st squad, your area of responsibility is from 9 to 11 o'clock; 2d squad, from 11 to 1 o'clock."

- b. Reorganization. Reorganization is the restoration of order in your unit and all other actions necessary to prepare your unit for further combat.
 - (1) Reestablish the chain of command. Ensure that all key positions are filled by the remaining platoon members and that all members are made aware of the new chain of command.
 - (2) Evacuate casualties and request replacements.
 - (3) Execute the plan for organizing when the platoon does not have all four M2's.
 - (a) Include crossloading of men and equipment from a disabled or missing M2 among all of the platoon's remaining vehicles. Direct the squad leader of the missing vehicle to ride on your track (platoon leader's). That way, the squad leader can follow the operation and get orders from you. Your M2 also serves as the point on which squad members assemble when the close combat element deploys.
 - (b) Determine who, if anyone, will remain with a disabled vehicle to secure it and oversee its recovery.
 - (c) Designate the ammunition and equipment needed to be crossloaded onto other vehicles.
 - (4) Redistribute/resupply ammunition and weapons. Ensure your squad leaders pass out new ammunition, if available, and equalize that remaining. Take a quick inventory and request a resupply, if required.
 - (5) Ensure all M2 vehicle teams and crew-served weapons are manned and positioned on likely enemy avenues of approach.
 - (6) Ensure all PWs and enemy material and information are collected, reported, and evacuated if possible.
 - (7) Give your company commander a situation report (SITREP) that includes the tactical situation, personnel strength, ammunition, weapon and vehicle status.

PART I - CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE AN M2 BRADLEY SQUAD

1. In reorganizing and consolidating an M2 Bradley squad, you must accomplish certain goals to be successful. These goals are as follows:

- a. Reestablish local security in your sector.
- b. Reestablish chain of command.
- c. Redistribute or resupply ammunition and weapons.

- d. Supervise evacuation of dead or seriously wounded.
- e. Reorganize squad to compensate for personnel losses.
- f. Consolidate position using either the terrain or clock method (offense).
- g. Prepare to continue the attack (offense).
- h. Replace obstacles and camouflage in your sector (defense).
- i. Restore communications (defense).

2. Consolidation and Reorganization in the Offense. The squad leader must execute the reorganization and consolidation of the objective as stated by the platoon leader in his attack order. The squad leader must be flexible to the plan as it is tentative and may change as the situation requires.

- a. Consolidation. Consolidation is the organizing and strengthening of a newly captured position to secure it against counterattack. The plan for consolidation includes areas of responsibility for the squad members and the position and mission for the M2 and any organic or attached crew-served weapons.
 - (1) Upon seizure of the objective, initial emphasis is on a hasty defensive posture to prevent a successful enemy counterattack. You must immediately send out two-man security elements to observe along the most likely avenues of enemy approach in your sector. Their primary purpose is to provide early warning.
 - (2) The objective may be consolidated using either the terrain or clock method:
 - (a) With the terrain method, secure a certain section of the objective designated by the platoon leader using specific terrain features, e.g., trees, rocks, etc. The terrain method may be based upon the principle avenues of approach.
 - (b) With the clock method, secure an assigned portion of the objective by designating the direction of attack as 12 o'clock. Next, assign each fire team a portion of the clock, e.g., "vehicle team, your area of responsibility is from 9 to 10 o'clock; dismount team, from 10 to 11 o'clock, etc."
- b. Reorganization. Reorganization is the restoration of order in your unit and all actions necessary to prepare your unit for further combat.
 - (1) Reestablish the chain of command. Insure all key positions are filled by the remaining squad members and that all members are made aware of the new chain of command.
 - (2) Evacuate casualties and request replacements.

- (3) Redistribute/resupply ammunition and weapons. Reload M2 ready boxes. Insure your team leaders pass out new ammunition, if available, and equalize that remaining. Take a quick inventory and request a resupply, if required.
- (4) Insure the M2 vehicle team and all crew-served weapons are manned and positioned on likely enemy avenues of approach
- (5) Insure all PWs, enemy material, and information are collected, reported, and evacuated, if possible.
- (6) Give your platoon leader a situation report (SITREP) that includes the tactical situation, personnel strength, ammunition, weapon and vehicle status.

This completes Lesson 1 on the M2 Bradley leader, tactical control, and operations (platoon/squad) (MOUT). After reviewing all the material presented in this lesson, you should complete the [practice exercise for Lesson 1](#). Answers and feedback for the questions in the practice exercise will be provided to show you where further study is required.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are a platoon leader assigned to an M2 Bradley platoon conducting mounted and dismounted operations against conventional enemy forces.

1. You have been given a warning order and are accomplishing the troop leading procedures (TLP). In doing reconnaissance, you
 - A. recon as the last step in the TLP.
 - B. accomplish it continuously during the troop leading procedures.
 - C. make your recon early so you can include the information in your tentative plan.
 - D. make it optional if you have been in the area in the last 24 hours.
2. You are conducting the troop leading procedures in preparation for your mission. As part of the last step in the TLP, you
 - A. practice weapons training.
 - B. analyze run-throughs.
 - C. make a reconnaissance.
 - D. supervise and check preparations.
3. You are preparing to issue an OPORD for a mission. You
 - A. will always be in a position to see the objective.
 - B. never give defensive orders from defensive positions.
 - C. may need or have to use a terrain model to make things clear
 - D. give your men minimum information required.
4. Your unit is preparing to move through a line of thick woods approximately 1 mile across. Based on SOP, you
 - A. order a column formation.
 - B. move using a line formation since you expect to attack upon exiting the woods.
 - C. maneuver using a modified laager.
 - D. travel in echelon formation.

5. You are conducting training on some new equipment recently installed on your M2's. Since your position is not exposed, you
 - A. maximize maintenance training with the laager formation.
 - B. use the maintenance formation.
 - C. disperse in a herringbone formation.
 - D. select the coil, and post security immediately.
6. You are preparing to move into position to engage an enemy force. Two of your dismount teams will be making an assault on an enemy fortified position. Based on SOP, you
 - A. use a line formation for the assault.
 - B. move in line formation and attack in column.
 - C. employ a vee formation in making the attack.
 - D. utilize the column for the approach and the vee for the attack.
7. Your unit has been ordered to move to a position a short distance away. Although unlikely, it is possible that you may encounter enemy forces during your movement. As the preferred movement technique, you
 - A. move by bounding overwatch.
 - B. use traveling to move.
 - C. order movement by traveling overwatch.
 - D. maneuver in a line formation.
8. While your unit is moving through urban terrain, you are concerned about possible snipers in several tall buildings. To provide cover, you
 - A. attack the buildings one by one until you have full control of the terrain.
 - B. use the 25-mm automatic gun to fire on the top levels of the buildings.
 - C. move quickly using line formation.
 - D. use smoke generators to cover movement.
9. Your dismount teams are preparing to make an assault on a building believed to be the OP for enemy forces. In selecting your support force, you
 - A. assign the platoon sergeant to supervise.
 - B. supervise the support force yourself.
 - C. place the remaining squad leader in charge.
 - D. utilize your fighting vehicle element leader.

LESSON TWO

M2 BRADLEY SQUAD MISSION IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEFENSE AND MOUT

SOLDIER'S MANUAL TASKS

- 071-326-5505** Prepare and issue an oral squad operation order.
- 071-326-0543 Organize a squad for the attack on a building.
- 071-326-0571 Secure a building with an M2 Bradley squad.
- 071-326-5914 Consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley platoon.
- 071-326-3060 Consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad.
- 071-326-5750 Prepare and issue an oral platoon defensive operation order.
- 071-326-0572 Conduct defensive military operations in urban terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon.
- 071-326-5905 Direct M2 Bradley platoon fires in the defense.
- 071-326-0551 Prepare building(s) for a platoon defensive position.
- 071-326-5907 Insure operational security of an M2 Bradley platoon.

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn to identify and understand the M2 Bradley squad mission in conjunction with defense and (MOUT).

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: M2 Bradley squad mission in conjunction with defense and MOUT.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a combat (training) scenario, the student will complete the practice exercise at the end of this lesson.

STANDARD: The student will demonstrate his comprehension and knowledge by identifying how to prepare and issue an oral squad operation order, organize a squad for the attack on a building, secure a building with an M2 Bradley squad, consolidate and reorganize an M2 Bradley squad, prepare and issue an oral platoon defensive operation order, conduct a defensive military operation on urban terrain with an M2 Bradley platoon, direct M2 Bradley platoon fires in the defense, prepare building(s) for a platoon defensive position, and insure operational security of an M2 Bradley platoon.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication: STP 7-11M30/40.

INTRODUCTION

In lesson one, you studied the M2 Bradley platoon leader, troop leading procedures, and control of the M2 Bradley platoon. In this lesson, you will study troop leading procedures and control of the Bradley squad in defense and MOUT. You will expand your look at the platoon and how it is handled in the

defense. When you complete this lesson, you will have a well rounded understanding of the M2 Bradley platoon and its role in both the offense and the defense.

PART A - PREPARE AND ISSUE AN ORAL SQUAD OPERATION ORDER

1. The Operation Order.

- a. Insure that your operation order contains the information and instructions needed to accomplish a specific mission. The amount of detail included in the order depends on the information received and the time available to prepare the order (and prepare for the operation).
- b. Give the order in words that the men can understand. For example, it may be preferable to say, "Here's how we are going to get the job done," rather than "execution."
- c. Following is an example of how to organize the order to insure that the squad members are told everything they need to know to perform the mission. The purpose of this format is to help prepare the order. Use it as a checklist and a guide.
 - (1) **SITUATION:** Information on enemy and friendly forces, to include the mission and intended actions of at least the next higher headquarters and the units on the left and right.
 - (2) **MISSION:** What the unit (platoon or squad) is to accomplish.
 - (3) **EXECUTION:** The tactical plan for accomplishing the mission, and the tasks (missions) of teams and individuals.
 - (4) **SERVICE SUPPORT:** Administrative information, to include plans for ammunition and ration resupply and casualty evacuation.
 - (5) **COMMAND AND SIGNAL:** Signals and other control measures to be used during the operation, where the squad leader will be during the operation, and where the next higher leader will be.

2. Receiving an Operation Order.

- a. The most important part of receiving an order is a clear understanding of what the unit has to accomplish in relation to the ground and to other units. Unless you know exactly what you are supposed to do, what the other units are doing, and where and when those actions are to be done, your chances of success are greatly reduced. Make sure you understand the entire order.
- b. Upon receiving the order and understanding the leader's plan, think through the order to determine:
 - (1) The MISSION(s) you received.
 - (2) How much is known about the ENEMY.
 - (3) How the TERRAIN and WEATHER will influence the operation.

(4) The SUPPLIES or EQUIPMENT needed.

(5) SPECIAL TASKS that must be assigned.

3. Details in an Operation Order.

a. Mission.

(1) In analyzing the mission, identify exactly what the unit is to accomplish. You must know how much time you have to prepare. You must be aware of restrictions or special tasks that apply to the platoon or squad.

(2) A thorough understanding of the mission will allow you to establish a time schedule for the preparation. You will be told what time the operation is to begin and what time the unit must be ready to go. This allows you to allocate time to prepare for the mission. You must identify the things that must be done to get ready and, working backward from the "ready" time, allow the men time to accomplish each task. This technique is called reverse planning. Here is an example.

1420: Platoon leader said to be ready.

1415: Inspect assembly area.

1400: Inspect squad.

1315: Issue order to squad.

1300: Finalize squad order.

1200: Reconnoiter with platoon leader/receive order.

1100: Issue warning order to squad.

1040: Receive platoon warning order.

b. Enemy.

(1) Develop the best picture of exactly where the enemy is, what his strength is, and what kinds of weapons and equipment he has. Tell the squad members as much as is known about how to destroy or suppress the kind of enemy they are likely to meet.

(2) Sometimes, the enemy in a certain area will use the same operational pattern over and over. For example, if it is known that the enemy habitually ambushes in the vicinity of trail junctions, all the men should know about it.

c. Terrain and Weather.

The platoon leader will make most decisions pertaining to route, objective, sectors of fire, positioning of key weapons, movement techniques. etc. However, both platoon and squad leaders must study every bit of ground if they are to employ their men and equipment and gain an advantage over the enemy. Proper use of terrain will:

(1) Provide cover and concealment before, during, and after the battle.

(2) Increase the effectiveness of fire.

- (3) Decrease the effectiveness of the enemy's weapons.
 - (4) You must also understand how weather can influence the men. Cold, heat, rain, or snow can create problems if the squad is not properly prepared.
- d. Supplies, Equipment, and Special Tasks. Look at the unit in light of your mission. If you have been given a task that requires a special skill, such as setting demolitions to blow a building, you must know how to do it. Insure you have the right kind of weapons, equipment, and supplies. If you need help, tell the leader/commander.
4. Issuing an Operation Order.
- a. After receiving the operation order, thinking it through, and preparing your own order, you must issue that order. Whenever possible, platoon leaders should issue their orders from a position that allows the squad leaders to see the ground on which they are going to operate.
 - b. Try to issue your order from a vantage point that overlooks the terrain. However, many times this will not be possible, and you will have to sketch the terrain on the ground. Terrain models, which are easy to construct allow you to associate your order with terrain features so that each man will have an idea of what to expect once he gets on the actual terrain ([Figure 2-1](#)).



Figure 2-1. Issuing the OPORD.

- c. As a minimum, a defensive order must contain the following items:
 - (1) The mission of the platoon.
 - (2) The mission of the squad.
 - (3) The location of the defensive position, to include primary, supplementary, and

alternate positions.

(4) The scheme of maneuver.

(5) The type of emplacements and work priority.

(6) The plan for maintaining local security.

(7) Critical signal instructions.

(8) The location of the squad leader and the platoon command posts.

d. As a minimum an offensive order must contain the following items:

(1) The mission of the platoon.

(2) The mission of the squad.

(3) The concept of how the battle will be fought to include:

(a) Location of the objective.

(b) Time of attack.

(c) Location of the line of departure (LD) or line of contact (LC).

(d) Location of the assault position.

(e) Order and the route of march.

(f) Consolidation instructions.

(4) Critical signal instructions.

(5) The location of the platoon leader and squad leader during the attack.

(6) Movement formation and movement techniques.

PART B - ORGANIZING A SQUAD FOR THE ATTACK ON A BUILDING

1. Organize the squad into two forces.

a. The Assault Force. The assault force will consist of two or more men, carrying only the fighting-load components of their load-carrying equipment, with a maximum load of ammunition, extra hand grenades, and LAWs and Dragons. The composition of the assault force will depend on the situation. Once the assault force enters the building, it splits into an assault team and a support team to search

and secure the building. This will provide a support/securing team for the assault team inside the building.

- b. The Support Force. The support force usually will consist of the rest of the squad (with any attached crew-served weapons) placed in position to overwatch the assault force. [Figure 2-2](#) shows the composition of the support and assault forces.

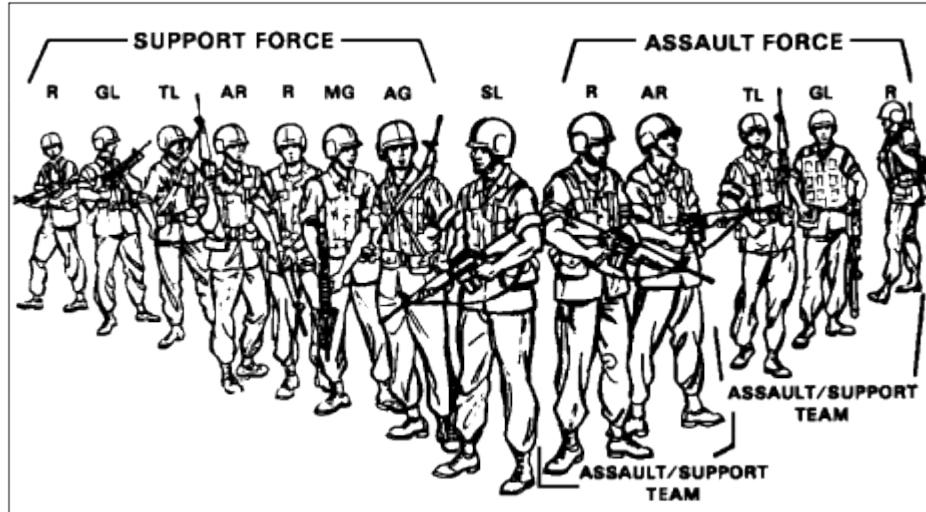


Figure 2-2. The Assault and Support Force.

- c. Special Additional Weapons. When additional or special equipment is needed, the squad leader will designate what team will have the responsibility of carrying and using it. Such equipment may be grappling hooks, rope, ladders, shaped charges, bangalore torpedoes, or other breaching explosives.
- d. Entering the Building. The assault force's responsibility will be to move to the building and enter at the top or the highest level possible, secure the breach or entry point, and conduct a systematic search of the building. The support force's responsibility will be to provide fire support and other assistance that will enhance the advance of the assault force. The support force will isolate the building with small arms and automatic weapons fire, provide replacements, and evacuate casualties and prisoners.
2. Issue Attack Order. As you know from Lesson 1, you should give your order from a point where the squad can see the objective. Brief the squad on the mission, plan of attack, location of the building to be attacked, and composition of the enemy force.

PART C - SECURE A BUILDING WITH AN M2 BRADLEY SQUAD

1. Before seizing a building, decide on the makeup of the fighting vehicle element and the dismount element.
- a. Choose a security team to remain with the fighting vehicle element. You must give special consideration to security because of the vehicle's vulnerability in urban terrain.

- b. Arrange the dismount element into dismount teams with each team organized into two or three man assault teams. Designate a part of the dismount element as a demolitions team.
2. The attack is conducted in three steps.

- a. Isolate the Building. The fighting vehicle element, supported by indirect and direct fire, isolates the building. Place the fighting vehicle element in an overwatch position. Then direct the fires of the M2's and adjust indirect fires to suppress enemy troops in the building and those in nearby buildings who can fire at the dismount element as suggested by [Figures 2-3](#) and [2-4](#).

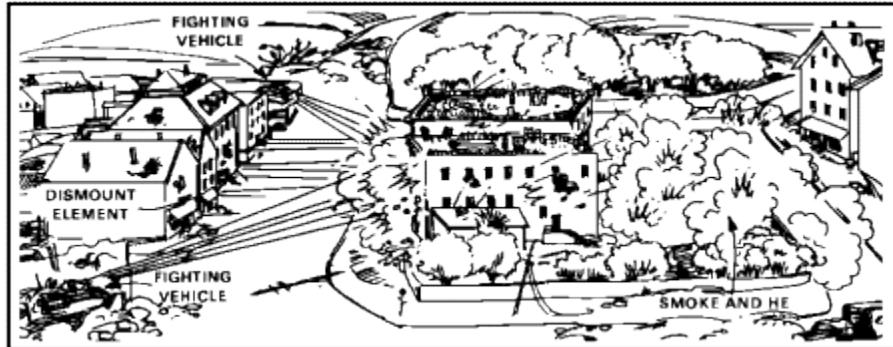


Figure 2-3. Isolating the Building.

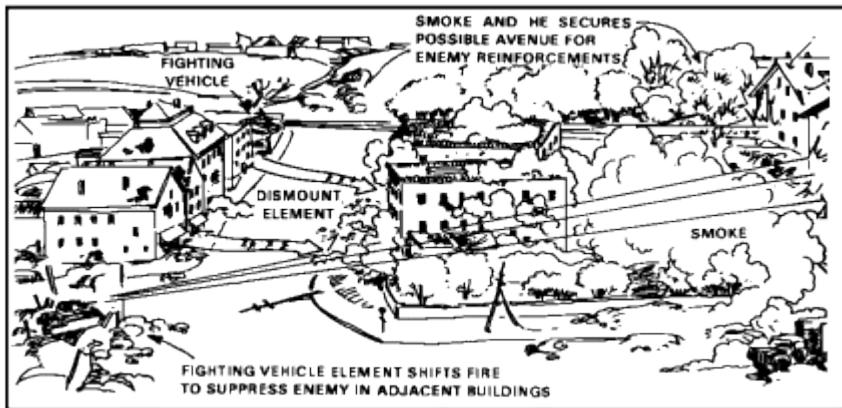


Figure 2-4. Shifting of Fires.

NOTE: To use Dragons and TOWs in urban areas, targets must be beyond minimum arming distance, or 65 meters.

- b. Seize a Foothold. Have the dismount element enter the building and seize a foothold. The element leader directs the movement to the building along covered and concealed routes. He then directs a dismount team to enter the building at the highest point possible. This is because:
 - (1) Usually, the ground floor and basement are the enemy's strongest points.
 - (2) The roof of a building is normally weaker than the walls.
 - (3) It is easier to fight down the stairs than up the stairs.

[Figure 2-5](#) shows the best method for seizing a foothold in a building.



Figure 2-5. Seizing a Foothold.

- c. Clear the Building. The dismount element leader directs an assault team (covered by fire) to the point of entry. One man throws a grenade into the room. After the explosion, the assault team enters, one man at a time, overwatched by the rest. The first man rushes in, firing his weapon in two- or three-round bursts, and takes a position that allows him to cover the whole room. The other men enter the room and make a quick, thorough search. One man remains inside the room to secure it. This technique is shown in [Figure 2-6](#).

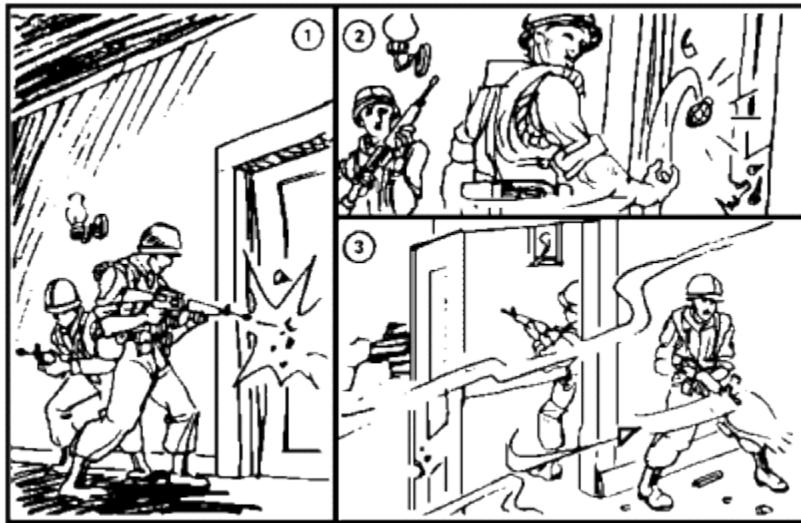


Figure 2-6. Entering a Room.

- (1) The same procedure is repeated from room to room and floor to floor (including the basement, if there is one) until the building is clear of all enemy. Only then is it considered secure.
- (2) If there is no covered route to the roof, have the dismount element enter at a lower story or at ground level. In this case, the fighting element seizes a foothold, quickly fights to the highest story, and then clears the building room by room from the top down. [Figure 2-7](#) shows this technique.



Figure 2-7. Entering a Building at Ground Level.

PART D - CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE AN M2 BRADLEY PLATOON

Consolidation and Reorganization of an M2 Bradley Platoon on the Defense. When an enemy assault is repelled, you must immediately prepare your platoon to meet a renewed assault. To accomplish this task, you must follow many of the same procedures used for the reorganization after an offensive action.

- a. Reestablish the chain of command.
- b. Reestablish local security. If the OPs withdrew to the defensive position, send them back out. If they did not get back, check their status and take appropriate action to get another OP(s) established as soon as possible. Implement your sleep/alert plan again as soon as feasible.
- c. Redistribute/resupply ammunition.
- d. Repair or evacuate damaged/disabled M2 vehicles. If necessary, crossload men, equipment, and ammunition to the platoon's remaining vehicles.
- e. Reposition fighting positions and weapons positions. If you have just repelled an attack, the enemy may have found some of your positions. Reposition those that have been compromised.
- f. Reestablish communication. Check your wire to ensure it was not cut during the attack. Change your pyrotechnic signals if you think the enemy may have learned what they mean.

- g. Evacuate and replace casualties.
- h. Restore camouflage and improve positions. Take caution not to overcamouflage a position. If it was not found during the first assault, chances are it will not be found during the next try.
- i. Replace obstacles. If the enemy withdraws far enough and if time permits, replace obstacles, mines, and early warning devices. This is a risky task, especially if the enemy has snipers. Your troops must be careful. Request smoke to cover their movement or wait until darkness.
- j. Resupply. After inventories are taken, submit requests for all needed supplies.
- k. Use snipers. If you have snipers, this is a good time for them to be active. They may be employed with the OPs or from a vantage point on or behind the defensive positions.
- l. When directed, dismount team-size or squad-size patrols may be sent out.

PART E - CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE AN M2 BRADLEY SQUAD

Consolidation and Reorganization in the Defense. When an enemy assault is repelled, you must immediately prepare your squad to meet a renewed assault. To accomplish this task, you must follow many of the same procedures used for the reorganization after an offensive action.

- a. Reestablish the chain of command.
- b. Reestablish local security. If the OPs withdrew to the defensive position, send them back out. If they did not get back, check their status and take appropriate action to get another OP(s) established as soon as possible.
- c. Redistribute/resupply ammunition and upload M2 ready boxes.
- d. Reposition fighting positions and weapons positions. If you have just repelled an attack, the enemy may have found some of your positions. Reposition those that have been compromised.
- e. Reestablish communication. Check your wire to insure it was not cut during the attack.
- f. Evacuate and replace casualties.
- g. Restore camouflage and improve positions. Take caution not to overcamouflage a position. If it was not found during the first assault, chances are it will not be found during the next try.

- h. Replace obstacles. If the enemy withdraws far enough and if time permits, replace obstacles, mines, and early warning devices. This is a risky task, especially if the enemy has snipers. Your troops must be careful. Request smoke to cover their movement or wait until darkness.
- i. Resupply. After inventories are taken, submit requests for all needed supplies.
- j. Use snipers. If you have snipers, this is a good time for them to be active. They may be employed with the OPs or from a vantage point on or behind the defensive positions.
- k. When directed, fire team patrols may be sent out.

PART F - PREPARE AND ISSUE AN ORAL PLATOON DEFENSIVE OPERATION ORDER

- 1. The Oral Platoon Order. After receiving the company operation order, you must develop a clear concise oral platoon order and issue it to the squad leaders. In issuing the order, you must make sure the squad leaders understand their mission and the specific coordinating instructions that apply to them. At a minimum, the order must contain the following items, properly placed in the five-paragraph format.
 - a. The mission of the company.
 - b. The mission of the platoon.
 - c. The mission of each squad, to include specific areas of responsibility and provisions for security.
 - d. Locations for machine guns and antitank weapons.
 - e. The order and route of march to the defensive area.
 - f. Critical signal instructions.
 - g. Locations of platoon and company command posts.
- 2. The platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader is responsible for keeping the men informed through the squad leaders. A primary way of doing so is through the platoon order. Generally, the platoon order will be based on the operation order given by the company commander. The platoon order must be altered to delete information that does not concern the platoon and to add sufficient detail to allow proper planning by the squad leaders. The oral platoon order should follow the same basic five-paragraph format used in the company order and the format is as follows:
 1. SITUATION: This paragraph contains all available information, such as strength, weaknesses, probable courses of action, weather, and terrain.
 - (a) Enemy forces: Any available information, such as strength, weaknesses, probable courses of action, weather, and terrain.
 - (b) Friendly forces: All available information concerning the missions of the

next higher and adjacent forces.

- (c) Attachments and detachments: Information concerning all units that have been attached to or detached from the platoon
2. MISSION: A clear, concise statement of the task that must be accomplished by the platoon. It must answer the questions of who, what, when, where, and why.
 3. EXECUTION: Platoon scheme of maneuver contains the mission for each rifle squad and attached element (if any). This paragraph also contains special instructions that apply to a specific squad or to the platoon as a whole, and the plan for fire support.
 4. SERVICE SUPPORT: Administrative details, to include ammunition and ration resupply, and casualty evacuation.
 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL: Communications instructions, to include visual signals, radio frequencies and callsigns, and the platoon leader's and company commander's location during the operation.
3. The platoon leader must look for items in the company order that must be altered to fit the platoon's mission. For example, assume that paragraphs 2 and 3 of the company order are given as:
- "2. MISSION. Company A defends by 251400 Jun from FL140810 to FL160810."
- "3. EXECUTION. The company will defend employing 1st Platoon on the left, 2d Platoon on the right, and 3d Platoon in reserve ..."
- The 2d Platoon leader (acting) might alter those paragraphs as follows:
- "2. MISSION. 2d Platoon defends by 251400 Jun from FL159810 to FL160810."
- "3. EXECUTION. 2d Platoon will defend in sector, with 1st Squad on the left, 2d Squad in the center, and 3d Squad on the right. 1st Squad will occupy from ..."
4. Paragraph 1 of the platoon order should contain the mission of the company that was stated in paragraph 2 of the company order. Paragraphs 4 and 5 will be similar to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the company order, but narrowed down to apply only to the platoon. For example, if paragraph 4 of the company order gives the location of the battalion field trains, the platoon order will probably not contain that information because it does not directly affect the squads. The responsibility of the platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader is to give the men the information that pertains to them. The five-paragraph order format should be used as a checklist to prevent omitting important information. It is not all-inclusive, however, and may be modified as necessary.
5. Whenever possible, the platoon leader should give the order to the squad leaders from a vantage point on or near the ground to be defended. From such a point, it is possible to orient the squad leaders by pointing out important terrain features. However, many times this will not be possible, and the platoon leader will have to sketch the terrain on the ground. Terrain models are easy to construct, and they allow the leader to relate his order to terrain features.

PART G - CONDUCT DEFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN URBAN TERRAIN WITH AN M2 BRADLEY PLATOON

1. It is harder to build the platoon's defense around the M2 in urban areas than in other types of terrain, but the fighting vehicle element's role is still important. A platoon normally defends from positions in one to three buildings. To maximize the capabilities of the dismount and fighting vehicle teams, you should assign missions for which they are suited. Typical missions for the dismount element in defensive military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) include the following:

- a. Preparing defensive positions.
- b. Emplacing demolitions and obstacles (supported by combat engineers).
- c. Observing to provide security and prevent enemy infiltration.
- d. Engaging and defeating assaulting enemy forces.
- e. Acquiring targets for engagement by tanks and M2 weapons.
- f. Protecting tanks and M2's from close-in anti-armor weapons.

2. Typical missions for the fighting vehicle element in defensive military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) include the following:

- a. Providing fire support for the dismount teams and mutual support to other M2's.
- b. Destroying enemy armored vehicles and direct-fire artillery pieces.
- c. Neutralizing or suppressing enemy positions with 25-mm automatic gun and 7.62-mm coax machine gun fire in support of local counterattacks.
- d. Destroying or making untenable enemy footholds by fire of the vehicle weapons systems.
- e. Providing rapid, protected transport to the dismount teams, as required.
- f. Reinforcing threatened areas by movement through covered and concealed routes to new firing positions.
- g. Providing mutual support to other anti-armor fires.
- h. Covering obstacles by fire.
- i. Providing smoke screens with the M2 smoke screen generator.

j. Resupplying ammunition and other supplies to the dismount teams.

k. Evacuating casualties.

NOTE: You should evaluate the overall value of the M2 to the defense against your needs to resupply or evacuate casualties.

3. When you have made your decision on where and how you are going to defend, consider the following factors and how they may impact your decisions.

a. Protection. Reinforced concrete and brick buildings provide the best protection. A reinforced cellar is especially good. Avoid wooden buildings.

b. Dispersion. It is better to have positions in two mutually supporting buildings than in one building that can be bypassed.

c. Concealment. Buildings provide excellent concealment. Avoid obvious positions, especially at the edge of an urban area, because they are the most likely to receive the heaviest enemy fire.

d. Fields of Fire. Positions should have good fields of fire in all directions. Wide streets and open areas, such as parks, may offer excellent fields of fire.

e. Observation. The buildings selected should permit observation into the adjacent sector. The higher stories may offer the best observation, but they may also attract enemy fire.

f. Covered Routes. Routes that go through or behind buildings are best.

g. Fire Hazard. Avoid buildings that will burn easily such as any wood structure.

h. Time. Buildings that need extensive preparation are undesirable for defense when time is short.

i. Strength. Buildings in which M2's or tanks are to be placed must be able to withstand the weight of the vehicles and the effect of firing their weapons.

4. Position fighting vehicle teams and dismount teams once you pick the building(s) you will defend. Position dismounted machine guns to have grazing fire, when possible. Position Dragons and light anti-tank weapons (LAW) on upper stories for long range and to permit firing at the tops of tanks as shown in [Figure 2-8](#). Designate primary and, if feasible, supplementary and alternate positions for dismount teams and fighting vehicle teams. These positions should permit continuous coverage of the primary sector and all-round defense.

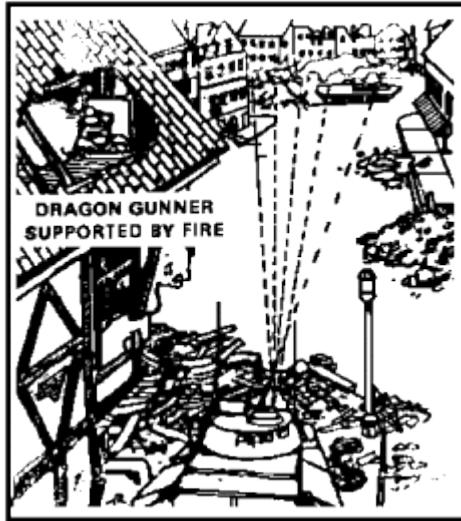


Figure 2-8. Support BFV.

5. Integrate the M2 into the platoon sector sketch. The 25-mm automatic gun and 7.62-mm coax machine gun fields of fire should cover streets and open areas. Once placed in positions, M2's should not be moved for logistical or administrative functions. Other vehicles should accomplish these functions, when possible.
6. Use the 25-mm automatic gun and 7.62-mm coax machine gun more than the TOW, due to the close engagement ranges on urban terrain. The anti-tank capability of the M2 is degraded by the short ranges characteristic of urban terrain. Therefore, Dragons and LAWs will be used more frequently. Place Dragons and LAWs where they can support the M2 but not attract enemy attention to the location of the M2. Use the TOW only when absolutely necessary.
7. Designate where obstacles are placed to reduce enemy mobility and allow longer engagement time for tanks and M2's. Plan mines and demolitions on the outside and inside of buildings to neutralize an enemy force attempting to gain a foothold. Buildings can be selectively destroyed to improve fields of fire and create obstacles.
8. Consider backblast when firing the LAW, Dragon, or TOW. In urban combat, the backblast is more hazardous due to rubble and channeling caused by buildings, narrow streets, and alleys. Anti-tank weapons should not be fired from any enclosed spaces. [Figure 2-9](#) gives minimum dimensions required to fire the LAW and Dragon.

MINIMUM DIMENSIONS				
WEAPON	ROOM SIZE	CEILING HEIGHT	VENT SIZE	MUZZLE CLEARANCE
DRAGON	15' x 12'	7'	20 SQ. FT.	6 IN.
LAW	4' TO THE BACKWALL	7'	20 SQ. FT.	

Figure 2-9. Minimum Dimensions.

9. Position M2's, if possible, so they can engage the enemy at the longest possible ranges. M2's can be initially placed forward on the edge of the urban area to gain long-range shots, and then displace to the rear before becoming decisively engaged. If this technique is used, provide security for the vehicles. Concealed routes to supplementary and alternate positions should be selected and reconnoitered by the fighting vehicle teams. The speed of the M2 can assist in the rapid movement from one position to another.

PART H - DIRECT M2 BRADLEY PLATOON FIRES IN THE DEFENSE

1. The control of the opening of initial fire in stages, is based in part upon the effective range of the weapons available. The sequence below shows the weapons used going from long to short range and demonstrates the staged effect.

<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>RANGE (METERS)</u>
TOW	3,750
Indirect Fire.....	3,000+
25-mm Cannon	3,000
7.62-mm M240C	1,100
M60 Machine gun.....	1,100
Dragon	1,000
M16	300
M203	300
LAW	200

2. The following provides a comparison of weapons available and the type of targets that each weapon would engage.

<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>PRIMARY TARGETS</u>
TOW.....	Tanks
25-mm Cannon	BMPs/BTRs

7.62-mm M240C Machine gun Anti-tank Guided
Missiles(ATGM)/Infantry

M60 Machine
gun. Infantry

Dragon. Tanks/BMPs/BTRs

Rifles/Automatic Rifles. Infantry

..

LAWS. Tanks/BMPs/BTRs

M203. Infantry/BMPs/BTRs

3. Call for mortar and artillery fire at extended ranges to force the enemy to button up. When the enemy closes to within 3,000 meters, the M2's engage BMPs and BTRs with the 25-mm automatic gun, and tanks with the TOW. When the enemy closes to within 1,000 meters, Dragons are employed against enemy tanks and personnel carriers. At close ranges, the fires of the dismount teams, the M2 7.62-mm M240C machine gun, and indirect fires are added to the battle to engage dismounted infantry.

4. As the enemy begins the assault, hold small arms fire until the enemy comes within effective rifle/automatic rifle range (300 meters). This will enable the platoon to deliver effective surprise fire. Also, call for all final protective fires (FPF). Machine guns fire on their final protective lines (FPL) or principal directions of fire (PDF), and the forward observers (FO) call for mortar and artillery FPFs. Continue a heavy volume of fire until the enemy assault is stopped. Then, reduce the rate of fire to conserve ammunition.

5. Primary targets for the TOW are enemy tanks. The M2's TOW should engage enemy tanks as soon as they are in range and adequate exposure time is available for a hit. TOW rounds must be conserved for targets with high hit probability in the platoon's sector. Keep abreast of the remaining missile status. Request resupply during any lull in the battle, even if only one TOW missile is required.

6. Employ the 25-mm automatic gun, firing armor-piercing discarding sabot (APDS) ammunition, to engage BMPs and BTRs out to 3,000 meters. Once the enemy has dismounted, continue to have the M2's engage BMPs or BTRs, or switch to high explosive incendiary tracer (HEI-T) to destroy or suppress other weapons. APDS should be reserved for targets that cannot be killed with HEI-T. Likewise, HEI-T should be reserved for targets that cannot be killed or suppressed with the 7.62-mm coax machine gun. Both should be reloaded at every opportunity.

7. Employ the 7.62-mm coax machine gun to suppress ATGMs and machine gun positions, defeat thin-skinned vehicles, force armored vehicles to button up, and engage troops either riding on the outside of tanks or dismounted. Employ the 7.62-mm coax machine gun whenever possible to conserve the larger caliber ammunition.

8. The dismount element engages the enemy as soon as he comes within the element's sector of fire. Targets in the primary sector of fire take priority, but when no targets appear in the primary sector, the dismount element leader designates which weapons will be shifted to targets in the secondary sector. However, he must keep constant surveillance on the primary sector.
9. The fighting vehicle team leader moves the M2 to alternate firing positions to avoid effective enemy fire or to obtain a better shot in the primary sector. You, as the platoon leader (fighting vehicle element leader), must coordinate this movement to avoid having all vehicles out of firing positions at the same time.
10. Direct movement to supplementary positions when a threat exists in the platoon's secondary sector. This movement normally involves simultaneous movement of the entire fighting vehicle element, but may be done by a single M2 or by pairs (sections). The dismount element usually remains in position due to its inability to react with great speed in the midst of battle and the effectiveness of indirect fires when element leaders leave their positions. However, you may direct that the dismount teams remount and accompany the vehicles if the threat includes dismounted infantry.
11. Direct the FO to engage the enemy with artillery at the earliest opportunity. This forces the enemy to button up, thereby reducing his observation of the battlefield and suppressing his ability to use the ATGMs mounted on the BMPs and BRDMs. You should place the FPF along a dismounted avenue of approach. You must also insure that the volume of indirect fire does not obscure the long-range fires of the anti-armor weapons.
12. Establish a simple and effective means of controlling the fires of the platoon to insure that the frontage is properly covered.
 - a. Standing Operating Procedures. SOPs are actions squad leaders and platoon members perform automatically without command. This eliminates many commands and simplifies control, but SOPs must be well understood by all members and thoroughly rehearsed during training.
 - b. Wire. Use wire whenever possible to communicate instructions to subordinate leaders. Wire is easily broken by artillery, small arms, grenades, etc., however, so a backup communications plan must be established.
 - c. Radio. There are several radios in the M2 platoon to assist in controlling the platoon during battle. An alternate communications plan must be established, however, in case of jamming or radio failure.
 - d. Oral. This is an effective method of control unless the leaders are too far away or the noise of battle makes it impossible to hear.
 - e. Prearranged Signals. These are either visual or sound signals, such as pyrotechnics or blasts on a whistle. These signals should be included in the company or platoon SOP and must be clearly understood by all platoon members.

- f. Arm-and-Hand Signals. This is an effective method of control when the leaders can see each other.
- g. Personal Contact. In many situations, you will have to move from leader to leader to issue instructions.
- h. Passing Orders from Man to Man. This is an effective method when the order is simple and time is not critical.

PART I - PREPARE BUILDING(S) FOR A PLATOON DEFENSIVE POSITION

1. Selection of Building(s) to Defend.

- a. Upon being given the area to defend, determine where the defense will be set up. A rifle platoon will normally defend using one to three buildings. How many buildings used depends on the size, strength, and layout of the buildings. Consider the following points when selecting buildings for defense.
 - (1) Protection. Reinforced concrete or brick buildings protect best. A reinforced cellar is good. Avoid wooden buildings when possible.
 - (2) Dispersion. It is better to have a position in two or three mutually supporting buildings than in one building.
 - (3) Concealment. Avoid obvious positions, especially at the edge of an urban area.
 - (4) Fields of Fire. Positions should have good fields of fire in all directions.
 - (5) Observation. The building(s) should permit observation into the adjoining defensive positions.
 - (6) Covered Routes. These are used for movement and resupply. The best covered routes are through or behind a building(s).
 - (7) Fire Hazard. Avoid buildings that will burn easily.
 - (8) Time. Buildings which will need a lot of preparation are undesirable when time is short.

- b. Once you have picked the building(s) to defend, select positions for the key weapons within the platoon.

2. Select and Prepare Positions.

- a. M60 Machine Gun. In the defense, machine guns are best used to cover streets and alleys with grazing fire. Plan final protective lines or a principal direction of fire to exploit the longest unobstructed fields of fire ([Figure 2-10](#)). Whenever possible, emplace machine guns at the lowest level of the building to attain grazing fire

([Figure 2-11](#)). Consider emplacing machine guns in basement windows or loopholes in walls. If fields of fire are blocked by rubble, plunging fires may be attained at higher levels.

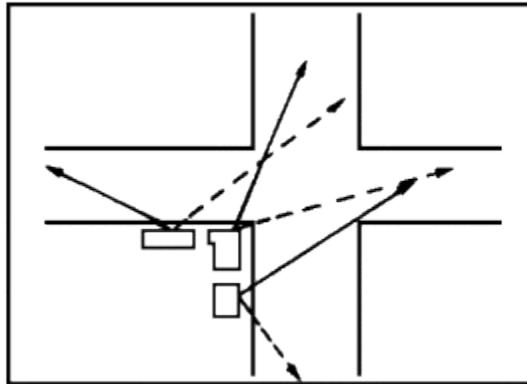


Figure 2-10. M60 Fields of Fire.



Figure 2-11. Machine Gun Emplacement.

- b. TOW, Dragon, or LAWs. Position the anti-tank weapons whether within the platoon or attached, on upper stories for longer-range coverage and to permit firing at the deck of tanks ([Figure 2-12](#)).



Figure 2-12. Dragon Positioning.

- (1) Consider backblast in employing these anti-tank weapons.
- (2) None of the anti-tank weapons described here can be fired from an unvented or completely enclosed room. For them to be fired from inside a building, the following conditions must be met.
 - (a) The building must be of sturdy construction.
 - (b) The ceiling must be at least 7 feet high.
 - (c) The floor size of the room must be at least 17 by 24 feet for TOW, 15 by 12 feet for Dragon, and 4 feet for a LAW backblast.
 - (d) There must be at least 20 square feet of ventilation (room openings) to the rear of the weapon. An open 7 by 3 foot door would provide adequate ventilation.
 - (e) All glass must be removed from windows, and all loose objects from the room.
 - (f) All soldiers within the room must be forward of the rear of the weapon.
 - (g) All soldiers in the room must protect their ears when the weapon is fired.
 - (h) The clearance between the muzzle of the weapon and the opening it is fired from should be 9 inches for a TOW and 6 inches for a Dragon ([Figure 2-13](#)).



Figure 2-13. Dragon Backblast.

- (3) As stated earlier, the TOW and Dragon are best employed from the upper stories to attain the longest fields of fire. When deciding whether to dismount the TOWs, consider the advantages of long-range versus the disadvantages of loss of mobility.
 - (4) When emplacing the TOW/Dragon, consider the 65-meter minimum firing distance (arming distance).
3. Prepare Positions in Building(s).
- a. When defending from more than one building, pick a point within one of the buildings to be the control center. Run phone lines from the control center to the other building(s), burying them when possible at least concealing them. Hide radio

antennas by placing them out windows and next to the sides of the building.

- b. The platoon's food, water, and ammunition may be stockpiled at each defensive position or at the control centers in each building.
- c. When easily obtained, the floors of the rooms being defended should be covered with a light layer of dirt. Do not place dirt on the floor of rooms from which anti-tank weapons will be fired.
- d. Reinforce and camouflage all firing positions. Dusty areas can be wet down with water to keep dust from rising when weapons are fired ([Figures 2-14](#) and [2-15](#)).

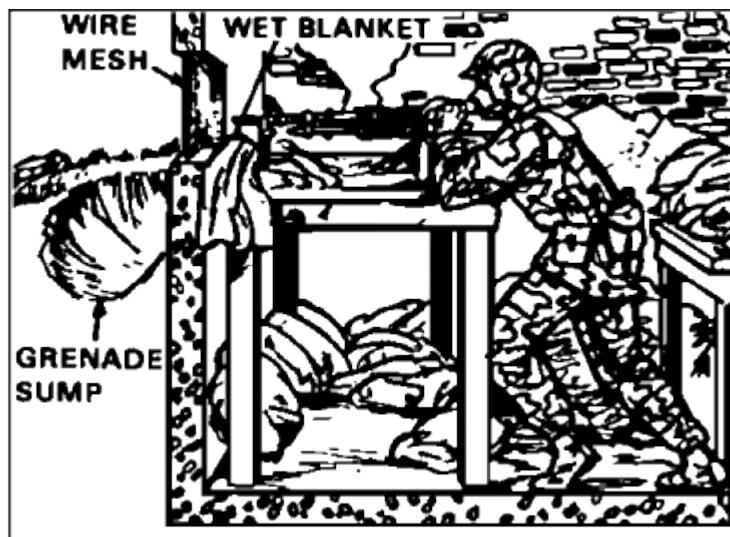


Figure 2-14. Reinforce and Camouflage.



Figure 2-15. Dust Control.

4. Prepare Outside of Building(s).

- a. When preparing the outside of the building(s), consider using mines and/or obstacles to cover dead space and to keep the enemy from using streets, alleys, or rooftops.
- b. When possible, cover mines and obstacles by fire.

PART J - INSURING OPERATIONAL SECURITY OF AN M2 BRADLEY PLATOON

1. Actions taken to keep the enemy from learning about friendly dispositions, plans, intentions, and operations are called operational security (OPSEC) measures. In the M2 platoon and squad, OPSEC measures include camouflage and concealment, physical security, noise and light discipline, and signal security.

2. Insure that each squad has taken appropriate OPSEC measures, to include proper camouflage and concealment, and insure that each squad is maintaining proper noise and light discipline.

3. Insure squads perform steps to maintain physical security so that the enemy does not close on or infiltrate friendly positions without being detected. These steps include manning observation posts, conducting patrols, conducting stand-to, and providing local security.

a. Assign at least one squad the mission to man an OP. When establishing an OP, explain in detail what the OP is to do, what its actions should be when it detects the enemy, and when and how it is to return to the platoon's position.

b. You may also send out patrols to cover unoccupied gaps between squads or adjacent platoons.

c. Conduct stand-to according to unit SOP. Stand-to is a state of maximum preparedness. As a minimum, stand-to is conducted 30 minutes before and after beginning of morning nautical twilight and end of evening nautical twilight.

d. Provide for local security by assigning squad sectors. To further increase local security, have dismount teams observe sectors in their dismount role.

4. Do not permit the power to be drained from the M2's batteries. Direct the track commanders to take actions to extend battery life. During periods of limited visibility, use silent watch. That defensive posture minimizes sounds that might be heard by the enemy, including the sound of M2 engines running to recharge batteries. Silent watch works as follows:

a. First, establish a silent watch plan. The plan must designate which vehicles are to watch and for how long. If the entire platoon sector can be observed by all vehicles, then by alternating vehicles one at a time, the platoon's observation time can be maximized before restarting the engines. If two vehicles are required to cover the sector, then the observation can be rotated between pairs.

b. When all M2's have completed their period of silent watch and must recharge their batteries, direct all vehicles to start their engines simultaneously and run at a fast

idle. Once all batteries are recharged, the silent watch rotation can start again. This method allows for an extended period of observation before breaking silence with engine noise.

NOTE: The thermal imagery sight of the integrated sight unit requires approximately 10 minutes to cool enough to be completely effective. If enemy attack is imminent during limited visibility, all sights should be on so they are ready. Since this drains power from the M2's batteries, it will reduce the time the platoon can remain in silent watch. When silent watch is rotated within the platoon, watches should overlap 10 minutes to allow for the new team's sight to cool.

5. At platoon and squad level, signal security primarily involves proper use of the radio.

- a. Insure that the radio is used only when necessary. Arm-and-hand signals, flag-set signals, whistles, telephones, flashlight signals, and messengers are used as alternatives.
- b. When transmitting sensitive information to the company commander or other platoon leaders, encode the message using the communications-electronics operation instructions. Sensitive information within the platoon is given orally in face-to-face meetings or by messenger.
- c. When transmitting on the radio, these rules should be followed:
 - (1) Transmit only when necessary.
 - (2) Think the message through before keying the transmitter, and know exactly what needs to be said. If time permits, write out messages beforehand.
 - (3) Keep transmissions short, using callsigns only as necessary.
 - (4) Do not confuse the radio with the vehicle intercom system.
 - (5) Use proper radiotelephone procedure.

This completes Lesson 2 on the M2 Bradley squad mission in conjunction with defense and MOUT. After reviewing all of the material presented in this lesson, you should complete the practice exercise for Lesson 2. Answers and feedback for the questions in the practice exercise will be provided to show you where further study is required.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are an M2 Bradley platoon leader assigned to a unit engaged in defensive operations against a large conventional enemy force with similar force levels.

1. You have been given an operation order and are preparing your OPORD for your squad leaders. When deciding what to include in your OPORD, you
 - A. read all of your SOPs to see what applies to this situation.
 - B. include as much as is known about how to destroy or suppress the enemy.
 - C. base your decision on your own personal knowledge of the enemy rather than staff estimates.
 - D. use your field manual to write an outline.
2. Your platoon has just completed a successful defense of your position. To improve your opportunity to repel a second attack, you
 - A. increase camouflage on all positions to improve concealment.
 - B. relocate your forces to another location under cover.
 - C. establish local security by increasing the number of personnel assigned to OPs.
 - D. reposition fighting positions and weapons positions that may have been compromised.
3. You are preparing a platoon order and are reviewing what you know about the mission. In preparing your order, you
 - A. restate signal requirements exactly as stated in the company order.
 - B. use the five-paragraph order format designed for the platoon OPORD.
 - C. write down the complete order based on the company order.
 - D. narrow paragraphs four and five to fit your platoon.

4. You are preparing a defense on the edge of an urban area. In preparing defensive positions, you
 - A. locate your fighting vehicle element teams near the edge to allow for surprise.
 - B. concentrate fires in narrow passages for maximum effect.
 - C. use mutually supporting buildings rather than one building.
 - D. use some wood buildings since the enemy will not expect it.
 5. Your platoon is preparing defensive positions in an urban area for dismount elements. In selecting the best positions, you
 - A. chose a reinforced cellar as the best position possible.
 - B. avoid obvious positions.
 - C. position your personnel in a variety of buildings including wood, brick, and concrete, if available.
 - D. concentrate your personnel in one position to bring maximum fires to bear on the same target.
 6. In preparing for the defense, you are choosing defensive positions. To locate your Dragons, you
 - A. choose a well fortified area with at least 150 square feet of floor space.
 - B. place your Dragons to allow a minimum of 50-meters for arming distance.
 - C. position in the upper story of a building with a clear field of fire.
 - D. select a ground level position to cover the dismount team.
 7. Your platoon is mounted and has been assigned to accomplish a silent watch. As the first step, you
 - A. have your M2's charge their batteries simultaneously in preparation for the watch.
 - B. establish a silent watch plan.
 - C. verify adequate communications capability.
 - D. charge batteries one vehicle at a time.
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